The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5485. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Grievances of Senators in Reference to the New Appointments.

The Present Mode of Appointing to Office Denounced.

A Civil Service Reform Measure an Urgent Necessity.

More Nominations Confirmed and New Ones Made.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 21.

Congressmen, Senators and Representatives have their griefs as well as other people. A novel and interesting debate took place in the Senate to-day, lasting over an hour, in which expression was given in various phrase to the woe and perturbation which legislative bosoms are sometimes made to feel and undergo. The whole scene was not unlike what sometimes occurs in religious meetings, when each brother stands up and gives what is called his experience. The duties of Congressmen are mainly twofold; one that of legislation, and the other, the principal one, that of looking for office for needy constituents. As a general thing the time of every member of both Houses, while in Washington, is equally divided between these two labors. The discussion of the latter, to-day, was brought about by the calling up of a resolution by Mr. MATT. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, directing the heads of the departments in this city to furnish a list of the names of the clerks and other employes in their respective departments, together with the age, residence and the name of those on whose recommendation the appointments were originally made. In advocating the passage of his resolution, Mr. CARPENTER asserted as his opinion that there were employed in the departments here twice as many people as were necessary, and that greater efficiency would be obtained by a reduction of force and an increase of salary.

Messrs. SUMNER, FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL, CAMERON and others participated in the discussion, and nearly every one disclosed the fact that the President, in making his appointments, had not consulted Senators to the extent they desired. At the close of the debate the Senate went into Executive Session.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, was mostly engaged on the calendar of nominations, and up to the time of adjournment for recess had confirmed about thirty appointments, the most prominent of which were J. R. PARTRIDGE, of Maryland, to be Minister Resident to Venezuela; General ADAM BADEAU, to be Assistant Secretary of Legation at London; TITIAN J. COFFEY, formerly Assistant Attorney-General, to be Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, and Captain IRA N. BURRITT to be Secretary to the President to sign land patents.

THE CASE OF MR. SANDFORD.

The Senate then took up the case of Mr. SANFORD, reported favorably as Minister to Spain, and discussed it until the hour of adjournment. It should be said in justice to General SICKLES and his friends that all reports or statements to the effect that he or they are inciting any opposition to Mr. SANFORD, or that they have interposed against his confirmation in any manner, are utterly untrue. Nothing of the kind has been thought of, and General SICKLES has never said or intimated anything unfavorable to the nomination since it was made.

THE SAN JUAN TREATY.

Another attempt was made to ratify the San Juan Treaty. Mr. SUMNER spoke in favor of it, but it was vigorously opposed by Mr. HOWARD and others, when finally a motion to postpone it until next session was carried.

NEW NOMINATIONS.

A supplemental list of nominations, some thirty-five in number, was sent in to-day, including about a dozen of the Quaker Indian appointments, comprising the Superintendents and Agents for the Districts alluded to in these dispatches of the 19th inst. It was not thought possible last night to get these nominations in to-day, but the Secretary of Interior took the names to the President to-day. The list was made out so as to reach the Senate at a somewhat later hour than usual. These Quaker appointments are the result of a patient investigation on the part of leading members of the sect, and the men recommended are selected from the very best among their number. Their experiment is watched with a great deal of interest. There are many circumstances favorable to their success, chief of which is the fact that several of the most hostile tribes are now assuming a very peaceful attitude, as a result of the severe chastisement of SHERIDAN and CUSTER during the past Winter.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

A large meeting of the best class of the colored people was held to-night in the Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church in sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists. Addresses were made by Rev. SELLA MORTON and Señor GOZALES, of Cuba. Strong and yet very discreet resolutions were passed, and a considerable sum of money raised to further the cause of the revolutionists.

MINISTERS MOTLEY AND JAY.

Mr. MOTLEY and Mr. JAY are both in this city, receiving their credentials and instructions, and preparing to leave. Mr. MOTLEY will depart for Europe, accompanied by General BADEAU, Assistant Secretary of Legation, about the middle of May. Mr. JAY received his credentials from the State Department to-day, and will start from New-York, accompanied by his wife and daughters, on the 28th inst.

NOMINATIONS DISAPPROVED.

Senator SUMNER to-day called upon the Secretary of State and informed him that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had authorized him to report adversely on several nominations for foreign Missions, among them that of Mr. PILE, as Minister to Brazil, and J. S. CARLILE, as Minister to Stockholm, and inquired if it was his intention to send in other nominations for those positions. The Secretary replied that it had been decided not to send in more nominations, but under these circumstances the President would probably make new nominations for those positions.

SENATE ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate adjourned a few minutes after 10 o'clock, after confirming a large batch of nominations which had been favorably reported by Committees. No action was taken on PILE or SANFORD. The business is so far advanced that the adjournment can take place to-morrow afternoon.

DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

The consternation of the department clerks at the present time is actually painful to witness, from one end of the day to the other, and the staple of conversation in the various offices is the subject of removals. The struggle to get office is only equaled by the effort to retain it at the present time. It is absolutely necessary to reduce the force, for there is no need of a large number of clerks, male and female, and the blow must fall on some one. The Secretary of the Treasury is firm in his resolution not to make a restoration of a dismissed clerk, and every one in office now is using his and her utmost to ward off the impending danger. It is said that a list of about 130 persons, whose services will be dispensed with about the first of May, has been prepared at the Interior Department, which comprises clerks in the Patent, Pension and Land Offices.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 21.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

James R. Partridge, of Maryland, to be Minister Resident to Venezuela.

Titian J. Coffey, to be Secretary of Legation to Russia.

Adam Badeau, to be Assistant Secretary of Legation at London.

Receivers of Public Moneys.

John M. Farland, at Detroit, Mich.
James B. Wakefield, at Winnebago, Minn.
C. Randolph, at St. Peter, Minn.
James C. Braden, at Greenleaf, Minn.
James Stout, at Boise City, Idaho.
W. F. Chapin, at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Registers of Land Offices.

Charles A. Gilman, at St. Cloud, Minn.
L. K. Asker, at Alexandria, Minn.
Ansell Smith, at Du Luth, Minn.
Robert Gardner, at Humboldt, Cal.
M. H. Stephens, at La Grand, Oregon.
Everett B. Freeman, at Winnebago City, Minn.
Wilson Bullter, at Aurora, Nevada.
E. K. Valentine, at West Point, Nebraska.
Edwin Frey, at Lewiston, Idaho.
John P. Owens, at Taylor's Falls, Minn.

To be Surveyor-General.

E. S. Davis, for Nevada.

To be Secretary to the President, to Sign Patents.

J. N. Burritt, of the District of Columbia.

Collector of Customs.

C. McKnight Smith, at Perth Amboy, N. J.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.

John A. Carnes, Twentieth District, Penn.
James Sinclair, Third District, North Carolina.

Miscellaneous.

Joseph B. Harmstead, to be Coiner of the Branch Mint at San Francisco.
Oscar D. Munson, to be Assayer of the Branch Mint at San Francisco.
Joseph P. Cochran, to be Melter and Refiner of the Branch Mint at San Francisco.

To be Postmasters.

Thomas J. Sherwood, at Marysville, Cal.; James A. Burke, at Ottawa, Kansas; E. Beebe, at Decatur, Mich.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-night, confirmed the following nominations:

Ministers Resident.

Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, at Portugal.
David A. Nunn, of Tennessee, to Ecuador.
C. A. Riotte, of Texas, to Nicaragua.
Charles E. Delong, of Nevada, to Japan.
Henry Baxter, of Michigan, to Honduras.
Alfred T. A. Torbett, of Delaware, to San Salvador.
F. E. Dumos, of Louisiana, (colored,) to be Minister Resident and Consul-General at Liberia.

Secretaries of Legation.

James St. Clair Bool, of Illinois, at Mexico.
Geo. W. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, at Vienna.

Consuls.

Henry Erni, of Tennessee, at Basel.
F. S. Richards, of Tennessee, at Leeds.
Aaron Zely, of New-York, at Hesse Darmstadt.
Clifford S. Sims, of Arkansas, at Prescott.
Chas. H. Branscomb, of Missouri, at Manchester.
Jay F. Howard, of Pennsylvania, at Leghorn.
Wm. M. Coleman, of North Carolina, at Stettin.
Alfred N. Duffie, of Rhode Island, at Cadiz.
Frederick Engle, of Pennsylvania, at Talcahuana.
Thomas Fitnam, of District of Columbia, at St Helena.
David S. Pinnell, of West Virginia, at Melbourne.
Telemon C. Juttengal, at Maracaibo.
Jas. Park, of Maryland, at Aix-la-Chapelle.
N. Niles, of Illinois, at Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
Charles E. Dijer, of Illinois, at Bristol.
Edward Conroy, of Pennsylvania, at San Juan, Porto Rico.
Hugo Hildebrandt, of North Carolina, at Canea.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.

Alexander P. Sullivan, for New-Mexico.
Robert W. Wishard, Third District of Arkansas.
James Mullins, Fourth District, Tennessee.
Robert F. Patterson, Eighth District, Tennessee.
Francis Thomas, Fourth District, Maryland.
Charles A. Raymond, First District, Virginia.
Joseph B. Youngiove, Third District, Kentucky.
J. R. Swiggart, Tenth District, Ohio.
Isaac F. Tarbox, Twenty-ninth District, New-York.
William Rockwell, Sixteenth District, New-York.
Francis S. Rew, Twenty-eighth District, New-York.
Mathew Simpson, First District, Indiana.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.

James H. Reed, Fourth District, Illinois.
Edwin Belcher, Third District, Georgia.
Joseph Brooks, Second District, Arkansas.
H. W. Dillinger, Fourth District, Maryland.
George E. Wells, Tenth District, Ohio.
Sewell S. Farwell, Second District, Iowa.
Ben C. Wagner, Second District, West Virginia.
Robert M. Proud, Third District, Maryland.
James L. Stewart, Eleventh District, New-York.

Pension Agents.

Daniel J. Boynton, at Knoxville; Charles A. Phelps, at Boston, Mass.; S. C. Colowell, at Omaha, Nebraska; Captain C. W. Brouse, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

United States Attorneys.

John Milledge, for Georgia; John P. Southworth, for the Southern District of Alabama.

Collectors of Customs.

Julius S. Hanover, for the Dirtrict of Fairfield, Conn.
Alexander C. Davis, District of Beaufort, N. C.

Naval Officer.

George W. Bowie, at San Francisco.

Appraiser of Merchandise.

Adam E. King, at Baltimore.

Registers of Land Office.

Wm. A. McDonald, at Huntsville, Ala.; Edwd. A. Arnold, Grand Island, Neb.; Thos. C. Donaldson, Boise City, Idaho.

Receivers of Public Moneys.

Jacob C. Denise, at Grand Island, Neb.; E. H. Barnard, West Point, Neb.

Navy.

Captain James F. Armstrong, from the retired list, to be Captain in the Navy on the active list.

Albert S. Hunt, of New-York, to be Post-Chaplain in the army.

Postmasters.

Henry H. Shaw, at Tarborough, N. C.; Robert Blair, Tuscaloosa Court-House, Ala.; William H. Hale, Hinsdale, N. H.; John S. Siebiree, Bloomington, Ill.; Robert J. Adams, Pontiac, Ill.; Robert A. Dennison, Warren, Penn.; F. M. Eastman, Butler, Penn.; Lucien Lord, Athol Depot, Mass.; William Reck, Greenville, Penn.; J. H. Orcutt, Northfield, Vt.; H. C. Johnson, Vergennes, Vt.; Daniel Waahabaugh, Bedford, Penn.; Jno. H. Tierney, Clinton, Iowa.; W. S. Leisure, Grennell, Iowa; Jas. H. Morris, Albala, Iowa; J. R. Haitsock, Iowa City, Iowa; Richard Plummer, Newburyport, Mass.; Wm. H. Counsell, Easton, Md.; Robert Erwin, New-Milford, Conn.; Daniel Sinclair, Winona, Minn.; Geo. B. Fleming, Charlotte, Mich.; Wm. P. Wheeland, Milton, Penn.; W. O. Bigelow, Annapolis, Md.; Wallis Bull, West Meriden, Conn.; Leonidas Hall, Meriden, Conn.; Miriam A. Lee, Stroudsburg, Penn.; Charles H. Cronk, Lisle, N. Y.; Sandy Hill, N. H.; Benjamin P. Crocker, Cambridge, N. Y.; John R. Miller, Peterborough, N. H.; Wallace Vail, Plainfield, N. J.; George B. Cannon, Delhi, N. Y.; E. B. Sadler, Sandusky, Ohio; William R. Mattison, Newton, N. J.; John M. Lewis, Booneville, N. Y.; A. W. Angel, Lambertville, N. J.; Harry French, North Bridgewater, Mass.; Mrs. S. S. Day, Brighton, Mass.; Josiah Marshall, Milledgeville, Va.; Hiram L. Grant, Goldsborough, N. C.; O. H. Blocker, Fayetteville, N. C.; J. V. Corbett, Sumter, S. C.; Edward H. Reed, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mary E. Baker, Brockport, N. Y.; J. Batchelder, Lynn, Mass.; J. S. Smith, Kingston, N. Y.; George A. Dudley, Ellenville, N. Y.; William F. Stair, Hanover, Penn.; J. C. Starkweather, Oconomowoc, Wis.; Charles Franz, Kenosha, Wis.; R. W. Hamilton, Carbondale, Ill.; F. T. Gilbert, Elgin, Ill.; S. T. Beabower, Marion, Ohio; G. B. Hunter, Newton, Iowa; Geo. B. Cook, Winsted, Conn.; William Logan, Hagerstown, Md.; William Tracy, Flint, Mich.; Mrs. Ellen Matteson, Jefferson City, Mo.; J. R. Jackson, Union City, Ind.; John C. Moore, Wilmington, Ohio; R. C. Kinkead, Greenfield, Ohio; John M. Barrere, Hillsboro, Ohio; James M. Taylor, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Edwin Chifford, Evanston, Ill.; William Parker, Wynona Station, Ill.; Aaron S. Christie, Nyack, N. Y.; D. B. Frisbee, Morrisiana, N. Y.; George G. Pond, Millford, Mass.; W. M. Ward, Peabody, Mass.; William H. B. Currier, Amesbury, Mass.; K. V. Martin, Marblehead, Mass.; John E. Mole, Adams, Mass.; Frederick M. Pratt, Port Chester, N. Y.; Eldridge G. Pierce, Jr., Portsmouth, N. H.

NOMINATIONS WITHDRAWN.

The following nominations were withdrawn by the President:

Charles P. Morrell, to be Consul at Verviers; Lewis M. Burson, to be Chief Justice of Montana; H. Richardson, to be United States Attorney for Montana; James V. Townsent, to be Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi; Horatio N. Beach, to be Postmaster at Brockport, N. Y.; H. A. Millen, to be Minister Resident to the Sandwich Islands.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in to-day:

John H. Hutchinson, of Arkansas, to be Minister Resident to Sandwich Islands.

Quaker Appointments—Indian Agency.

Friend Howard White, Indian Agent at Omaha.
Friend Laurie Jothem, Agent for Kiowas, Apaches and Comanches.
Friend Brinton Darlington, Upper Arkansas Agency.
Albert L. Green, at Upper Missouri Agency.
Friend Edward Painter, Upper Platte Agency.
Friend Reuben L. Roberts, Shawnee Agency, Kansas.
Thomas H. Stanley, for Pottowatomie Indians, Kansas.
Jacob M. Troch, for Pawnees, Nebraska.
Thomas Lightfoot, for Great Nehema Agency.
Friend Z. McNeal, for the Sac and Fox Indians.
Friend A. M. Janrey, for the Sante Sioux Agency.
Edward Prayne, for the Pawnee Agency.
J. G. Tyson, for the Winnebago Agency.
James Stanley, for the Osage River Agency.
J. Richards, for the Delaware Indians in Kansas.
Joseph Nemson, for the Kansas Agency.
Enoch Hoge, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Central Superintendency.
Samuel M. Jauvery, Superintendent for the Northern Superintendency.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.

L. B. Brady, Fourth District, Georgia.
Jas. L. Stewart, Eleventh District, New-York.
G. O. Dehu, Eighth District, Indiana.
F. S. Farwell, Second District, Iowa.
Robert M. Proud, Third District, Maryland.

Collector of Internal Revenue.

Matthew Simpson, Eighth District, Indiana.

Pension Agents.

Chas. A. Phelps, at Boston; S. S. Caldwell, at Omaha.

Registers of Land Office.

Edward W. Arnold, at Grand Island, Nebraska.
T. C. Donaldson, at Boise City, Idaho.

Receivers of Public Money.

Jacob C. Denise, at Grand Island, Nebraska.
E. H. Barnard, at West Point, Nebraska.

Miscellaneous.

A. H. Gross, to be District-Attorney for New-Mexico.
A. W. Patterson, Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi.

Postmasters.

Mary C. Baker, at Brockport, Ill.; J. S. Pollock, at Little Rock, Ark.

NATIONAL BANK SECURITIES.

Secretary BOUTWELL has issued an order directing that there shall be no exchange of securities to insure the public deposits fn national banks. This order is based partly upon the grounds that, as the securities withdrawn are generally more valuable than those deposited, the security to the Government is practically weakened, and because of the additional risk incurred in handling and transporting the securities, besides the time of public officers occupied in attending to these exchanges.

DELEGATION FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

A delegation of a dozen Pennsylvanians, headed by Colonel JOHN W. FORNEY, called at the White House to-day and had an interview with the President. They will leave to-morrow on an extended tour South, to examine into the condition of the country, its prospects, resources, wants and disposition toward the Government.

EASTERN MAIL CONTRACTS.

The contracts for carrying the mails throughout New-England and New-York, for which proposals were opened some time since, have been awarded by the Post Office Department. These contracts were all for stage and horse service. About 558 routes were awarded in New-England, and 400 in New-York. The prices ranged twenty-five per cent. higher than similar services during the past four years.

THE SAN JUAN TREATY.

The San Juan treaty was again discussed in Executive Session to-day. The indications are that both it and the Sandwich Island treaty will go over until the next session.

THE DYER COURT-MARTIAL.

The prosecution in the Dyer Court-martial case rested to-day, and the defence commenced with the presentation of documentary evidence. The Court will, probably to-morrow, proceed to the residence of EX-Secretary STANTON, who is sick, and there take his testimony.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 21.

DARIEN SHIP CANAL.

Mr. WILSON of Massachusetts called up the resolution heretofore offered by him as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized, with the consent of the Government of Colombia, to cause a thorough survey to be made for a ship railroad or ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien from San Miguel to the Gulf of Uraba or Darien.

Mr. WILSON said they had a volume of the report made by an officer employed for the survey, and from which it appears that a practicable route had been discovered.

Mr. SUMNER inquired whether his colleague had any idea of the probable cost? He asked the question because he had been informed that the survey of the proposed ship canal was costly, and would take some time. The resolution provided that the survey should be with the consent of the Republic of Colombia. The consent of that Government was found in the Convention between the two countries, the first article of which provides for a survey of the route, not of a ship railroad, but of a ship canal. It seemed to him that the resolution was wholly addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and opened the way to considerable expense.

Mr. WILSON remarked that the distance was said to be thirty-seven miles; its cost depended on the thoroughfares of the survey. He thought this could be done for a very small sum of money. He supposed the Colombian Government would very readily grant the leave.

Mr. THURMAN inquired whether any money had been appropriated to cover this survey? There was no necessity for the resolution unless the means were provided to pay the expense.

Mr. WILSON replied that while they could not now make an appropriation, the effect of the passage of the resolution would be to call the attention of the Administration to the subject, in order that the requisite consent of the Colombian Government might be obtained, and arrangements made to enter upon the work in advance of an appropriation.

Mr. POMEROY said that the resolution might be modified, so as to request the President, instead of the Secretary of the Navy, to order the survey. For this purpose engineer officers of the army might be employed.

Mr. STEWART thought the first thing to be done was to obtain the consent of the Colombian Government. He had received a letter from New-York, in which the writer suggested it would be better to employ an army engineer. There could be no survey until next Winter, owing to the rains of the Summer season.

Mr. WILSON said that his resolution had better go over until to-morrow, in order, in the meantime, that he might modify it, so that it might be more acceptable to the Senate.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported that under the joint resolution of March 3, 1869, the Committee had contracted with RIVES & BAILEY for the publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress in the *Globe*, but at a reduction of $71,000 for this Congress, from their bid. He explained the terms of the contract, so far as regarded its effect on the reporters, stating that provision had been made by which the Committee of each House had a control in that respect in order to secure to both the services of the gentlemen who had so long and faithfully served them in that capacity.

Mr. POMEROY inquired if the reporters were left at the mercy of the publishers.

Mr. ANTHONY replied that the matter had been arranged, though with difficulty.

Mr. POMEROY said if the reporters were satisfied he would acquiesce.

Mr. ANTHONY said the Committee had declined to sign the contract till that matter was satisfactorily arranged. The result is that the debates are to be published in the *Globe*, as heretofore, and the reporting in the Senate done by D. F. MURPHY and his assistants.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, called up his resolution requesting the several heads of the Departments to furnish to the Senate on the first day of the next session of Congress the names, age and compensation of the clerks, employes and inferior officers, and from what States, respectively, they were appointed, how long they have held office, and at what places they resided in the States from which they were respectively appointed, and on whose recommendation they were appointed.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, said that the resolution related to a matter which had been considered by the Committee on Retrenchment. He would, therefore, suggest that the Senate consent that the resolution be referred to that Committee with a view of ascertaining the facts which the Senator desired should be made known. He believed it was contemplated by the Committee to reorganize the Departments. At any rate there was a proposition before them looking to a reduction of force. He was apprehensive that the passage of the resolution at this time would entail a great deal of labor on the Departments which they were not prepared at this time to perform.

Mr. CARPENTER replied that the reference of the resolution would stop all proceedings, for the present, to obtain the desired information. If the Committee wanted the facts they must be procured from the Departments. By the adoption of the resolution the Committee would obtain the information by the commencement of the next session, so as to use it for the purpose of legislation. He therefore objected to the reference of the resolution.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, suggested that the resolution should be amended so as also to inquire on whose recommendation the heads of the Departments were appointed.

Mr. CARPENTER replied that they all he knew where the heads of the Departments were from, and their compensation and ability.

Mr. POMEROY remarked that while that was true, did the Senator know who recommended them?

Mr. CARPENTER replied that he did not care to know that.

Mr. POMEROY said that other members might want to know merely for information.

Mr. CARPENTER said that the information could be asked for by an amendment to the resolution.

Mr. POMEROY said the information would be interesting. He had requested the heads of Departments to turn out every man from Kansas. They were wanted at home, and were better off there than here.

Mr. CARPENTER said, in offering his resolution, he had an object beyond mere curiosity. He believed the Departments should be thoroughly remodeled. He believed twice the number of clerks required were employed, and therefore there should be a reduction for the force to fifty per cent., while the hours of labor should be increased, and thus business would be expedited and the expenses reduced.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, did not care whether the resolution should be referred or not. He was opposed to it. The information called for would fill several volumes. He had in his hand the last blue book which contained the very information which the Senator sought, but in a condensed form. A new blue book will be furnished at the next session of Congress. The book which he held in his hand embraced the names of every officer and employe of the Government down to the smallest Postmaster; the places where employed, where from and from what localities appointed. The Senator from Wisconsin wanted to know by whom they were recommended for appointment. He (Mr. SHERMAN) ventured to say that 99 out of a 100 of the clerks were appointed on verbal recommendations of influential friends. In the blue book the names, salaries, &c., of 45,000 office-holders are recorded.

Mr. CARPENTER replied that if there were forty-five thousand of them, it was time the Senate knew more about them than they did at present.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, understood that the resolution proposed to obtain the information as to persons employed in this city; it was important it should be adopted. The objection on the score of expense seemed not to have much weight considering the interest with which the subject was invested. The Blue Book was made up, for the greater part, of the names of Postmasters. He regarded the subject of removal from and appointment to office as one of the greatest evils to the country, and calculated to sap the very foundation of our Government. The experience of the last six or eight weeks admonished them all that something should be done to effect a reform. A great change had taken place, and Senators and Representatives had become mere solicitors. Time was when members of Congress did not hang around the ante-rooms of the Secretaries to procure the appointment of clerks and other inferior officers. Time was when they would not sign the papers of applicants. He now gave notice that, at the next session, if nobody else did, he should introduce a bill, and urge its passage, to make it a penal offence for a member of either House to go to the Departments soliciting office. If the Departments do not possess information regarding the applicants, let them make inquiry of members, and have the inquiry and response in writing, and do not let them again see the exhibition of the ante-rooms crowded with members of Congress soliciting little appointments. What, under this condition of things, became of the independence of the Senate and Senators, and what became of the advice and consent of the Senate to appointments to office, when the Senators put their names to papers asking the appointment of those men? This whole thing ought to be stopped. He was glad to see the resolution introduced, in order to secure legislation upon what he thought was a monstrous abuse. Let them know at whose instance these clerks and employes were selected. Let it all come out, and if it should appear that the appointments were chiefly made at the solicitation or on the recommendation of members of Congress, it should be known. He thanked the Senator from Wisconsin for moving this resolution.

Mr. ABBOTT, of North Carolina, offered an amendment, namely, that, in the opinion of the Senate, the distribution of official patronage, not embraced in local offices in the States, should be made, as nearly as may be practicable, according to representation and population; and that, to confine patronage to any particular portion of the States or sections, either wholly or partially, is unjust and injurious.

Mr. FESSENDEN said his friend from Illinois had directed his remarks principally to the last point in the resolution, namely, on whose recommendation the persons were appointed, and accordingly expressed his thanks to the Senator from Wisconsin for moving the resolution. As he (Mr. FESSENDEN) understood this matter, it was not made by that Senator but by the Senator from Illinois himself. Therefore the compliment paid to the Senator from Wisconsin was a compliment to the wisdom and sagacity which the Senator from Illinois accorded to himself. He (Mr. FESSENDEN) regarded the amendment of the Senator from North Carolina as intending to find out whether any States had been denied their full share of the offices. He thought that there was no regularity in this respect; but the Senator must reflect that during a certain period of our history a certain number of States did not furnish any clerks; they were engaged in other business, and it was rendered necessary to make selections from other sections; and now, when other States have furnished clerks, those who have gone to those States and are laboring there announce that they do not get their share of the appointments. This was very natural, according to the principle on which all go. There is a perfect scramble to see how many persons may get into office. He regretted to see so much suffering in the South, in view of certain circumstances. They could not, if they desired, make their departments turn out experienced and educated men, and appoint ignorant and inexperienced persons in their place. The principal thing was to procure men able and capable to do the work, and this showed the necessity for employing them. Which was better for the Government? The modern principle was that the office was made for the individual and not for the State. This matter of holding office was made a question for the benefit of their constituents, and not for the Government and the Government's business. This was a melancholy truth. While he deprecated the signing of papers of applicants, for office, he saw no possible way of avoiding it. This arose from several causes. A number of persons who seek these appointments, look to their Representatives here. It was a mere matter of good nature not to refuse their requests. If they refused to sign their papers others would get the advantage of them. How could he stand here with a due regard to his future and refuse to put his name on the papers, and say it was not consistent with his dignity, when a member of the House was ready to do it, and go and see that the thing was done? Where, then, would he be. He would be called the most disobliging fellow in the world, and it would be said of him that he took no interest in his constituents; and it would also be said that a member in the other House looked out for his constituents, and ought, therefore, to be put in his (Mr. FESSENDEN'S) place. It was, he repeated, a melancholy truth that they were agents to get office for their constituents. He had put his name to some papers. In other cases he had refused to do so. He would not recommend a man who was to come before him for confirmation. But sometimes they were obliged or forced to break the rules. As the matter now stood, a Senator or a Representative must look out for these offices. As to gentlemen being in the ante-chambers of the Departments, that was a matter of personal choice. If they chose to stand and wait there it was a matter of taste, and not, he knew, a matter of principle. He avoided it if he could. He did not sign papers if he could help it, but he held that he had a right to do so if the nominee did not come before him for confirmation. The Senator from Wisconsin talked about the practice growing up. He (Mr. FESSENDEN) was here thirty years ago, though not in this chamber, and the same thing was common. The Senators and Representatives were their solicitors for office, and aided in procuring them. He wished they could get rid of this annoyance; it was troublesom.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, said it was a custom long exercised for applicants to send in their cards to Senators, and ask them out to the ante-room, and rather than to waste time in talking to them they would sign their papers. His services in the Senate commenced in 1849. He never called upon the President to ask him for office. The Private Secretary, or the President himself, sent for him to consult about the affairs of Pennsylvania. He had more influence at that time than he had now. The evil is that everybody now asked them to sign their papers, and after a while some improper person would be found appointed from his own State. Only the other day the President sent in somebody for a foreign Mission, and one of the Senators had great trouble to convince the Committee on Foreign Affairs that he was an improper person to be confirmed, and it now turned out that he was a constitutional drunkard. The man was good enough in other respects, but not fit for the place at all. Neither of the Senators from Pennsylvania would have recommended him for the position. Some time ago, within the last few days, a man from Pennsylvania was nominated for a Consulate, without consulting either of the Senators. It turned out that he was a constitutional thief. Yesterday his name was withdrawn. If the practice now was as in the olden time—to consult the Senators—there would be no trouble. They could tell the President the merits and demerits of the applicant. If they should pursue the course indicated by the Senator from Illinois, Senators would feel their responsibility and sign no papers for improper persons. Although no appointments had been made to gratify him, or of those whom he had recommended, yet he thought that nine-tenths of them were his friends, because they could not have been selected from his party without being his friends. Let the President send his nominations here, and let Senators judge whether they are proper ones for the places for which they may be designated.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, wished to say that there was nothing new in what had been complained of by the Senators. Fifteen years ago the same thing existed and to the same extent. The rush for office had always prevailed more or less. He could say one thing, and so could his colleague, and he hoped others could, namely, that no one had been appointed at his solicitation during the three last years of ANDREW JOHNSON'S Administration. They said, in effect, to that Administration, send in to the Senate anybody you choose, and next, if he was a good Republican they would confirm him. He had not asked for the appointment of a personal friend since the present President was inaugurated. He did not know whether his request would be granted if he made the application.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Senator from Maine had spoken of his (TRUMBULL'S) amendment, when, in fact, he had no amendment pending. The only one pending was that of the Senator from North Carolina; but the Senator from Maine thought he spoke some smart things when he alluded to his (Mr. TRUMBULL'S) expression of gratitude to the Senator from Wisconsin. The Senator from Massachusetts, in his remarks, had spoken as if somebody was opposed to members of Congress ever being consulted; but he (Mr. TRUMBULL) had said no such thing. What he complained of was, that Senators had become solicitors of office, and said that Senators should give their advice only when called upon in writing. The Senator from Massachusetts had also spoken as if he (Mr. TRUMBULL) had never signed a paper. Perhaps he had signed too many of them. He would now ask the Senators from Maine and Massachusetts, or any other Senators, how could they act on nominations which might come before them with impartiality where they had urged the Departments to make them. Suppose they asked the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a friend to a clerkship and he cannot make room for one at a time, but after a while he gives him a place, and this may be multiplied. Soon there comes in a deficiency bill to pay the salaries. Was not human nature so constituted as to have its effect upon Senators? It seemed to him that some plan should be devised by which members would be relieved of the embarrassment. It would be a great reform.

Mr. SUMNER said that he had no desire to discuss the general question but to call attention to the amendment moved by the Senator from North Carolina. If he had correctly read the history of the country, there was before Vicksburg an army commanded by two Generals from Ohio—GRANT, SHERMAN and MCPHERSON. Now, if he rightly understood the proposition of the Senator from North Carolina, he would require that the Generals should be taken geographically, and not according to their merits or capacity to support the Government and maintain with honor its flag. He would maintain that no three Generals from the same State should be in command.

Mr. ABBOTT explained his purpose was not to override, but to give expression of the sense of the Senate that none of the States ought to be ignored, and that the appointments ought to be made, as far as practicable, with justice to all of them.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, said he recognized as truly as any other Senator the lofty ability of several of the States which had the preponderance of patronage. He would not take a jot or tittle of the eminent ability of her citizens from Massachusetts or Ohio. He agreed with the Senator from Massachusetts that the public service was first to be considered, and which should weigh most heavily with those who have patronage to bestow. He would not put in one request or petition for his State were not that the case. He understood the pending resolution was to find out how the clerks stand, and whether the men who are in the public Departments have merits entitling them to remain, notwithstanding some of the States have not a single clerk in the Departments. Although the reconstructed States have presented many candidates for inferior positions, they have failed to have their claims recognized. There are other States of population little more than half a million, which have more patronage than all the reconstructed States. The Senator from Maine had said that for half a century the Southern States had two to one of the offices in Washington. Mr. SAWYER should regret such an occurence again, and it was in view of what he stated that he wanted the resolution passed. He did not ask for an arithmetical division of offices, but he did say that other things being equal the policy of the National Government should be to recognize the state of affairs South. They want a national policy welcoming them back with open arms, and to receive everything in the way of patronage which they can reasonably demand. Our enemies tell us in the South that we represent nobody, and when we come here we are told the charges which the rebels make are true, namely: You represent nobody, and must, therefore, be ignored. He had not said that he could be by persons in high position, You must recollect that the white vote in your States was a small affair. Had it come to this, that any members of the Republican party which had declared for the political equality of all men without regard to race or previous condition of servitude, should speak to him in this manner about the white vote of the South? All these States gave a majority of votes in favor of the Administration; and were they to be told they should have less patronage than the Democratic State of Kentucky.

Mr. DAVIS remarked—Then the six reconstructed States must be left as paupers, for very poor provision has been made for Kentucky.

Mr. SAWYER resumed, saying they made no application for any man who was not as good on political grounds as any competitor he might have for the station. A sound national policy required, other things being equal, that as much patronage should be given to the Southern States as is compatible with the public interests.

Without coming to a vote on the pending subject, the Senate went into Executive Session, and when the doors were opened, at 5 o'clock, a recess took place until 7;30 o'clock.

The Kimberly-Butler Case, in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, April 21.

In the case of KIMBERLY *vs.* BUTLER, in the United States Circuit Court, this forenoon, after the decision by Chief Justice CHASE on plaintiff's demurrer to defendant's plea in abatement, argument was resumed upon defendant's demurrer to plaintiff's plea in replication to defendant's plea of limitation under the act of Congress, which involved the construction and application to the case before the Court of that and other acts of Congress passed for the protection of officers of the Government for acts committed, &c., during the late war, the argument was continued by Mr. BRENT for the plaintiff, and concluded by Mr. CUSHING for the defendant.

The Court, in deciding upon the question involved, said:

"In this case the plaintiff charges that the defendant has received certain money which, in equity and good faith, belongs to the plaintiff. To this general charge the defendant pleads the statute of limitations, which he is authorized to plead. Under the seventh section of the act of Congress of 1863, &c., the plaintiff filed a plea in replication denying that the plea of limitations can be sustained, of which the Court is not satisfied. As the decision of the case does not depend upon this plea, the Court will for the present hold that the plea of limitation is bad. The Court must consider whether upon plaintiff's declaration a case is made which can go to the jury. If the declaration averred that the defendant received the money of the plaintiff, it would be good. All that the Court has before it is that the money was paid to the Provost and the Court is asked to infer that the money was paid to defendant. The act of Congress makes it the duty of the Provost Marshals to account for all their actions to the Provost Marshal General, to whom they are subordinate. The Court is constrained to come to a conclusion that money paid to the Provost Marshal is not money paid to any other officer, &c. As the case stands the Court could not allow a judgment to be entered upon a verdict for the plaintiff upon the pleadings of the case. The Court therefore gives judgment for the defendant upon the demurrer."

The plaintiff's counsel then asked leave of the Court to amend the bill of particulars so as to allege that the money illegally had and received from plaintiff by the Provost-Marshal, &c., was had and received as an agent of the defendant, General BUTLER, and not as Provost Marshal, &c. The Court granted the leave to amend, and the defendant claimed a continuance of the case, upon which the Court continued the case to the next term of the Circuit Court, the plaintiff to pay the costs of suit for the present term.

TELEGRAMS.

Deliberation of the Spanish Cortes Relative to a Ruler for Spain.

No Nomination for a Successor to the Throne Yet Made.

A Formidable Maxsinian Conspiracy Discovered in Italy.

Great Destruction by Storms and Floods in This State and Elsewhere.

SPAIN.

No Nominations of Candidates for the Spanish Throne.

MADRID, Wednesday, April 21.

Another informal meeting of the members of

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J.; Sutherland and Ingraham, J. J.
—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.
Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
67—Collins, Jr., vs. Clark et al.
384—National Park Bank vs. Ninth National Bank.
119—Burnell vs. N. Y. Cen. R. R. Co.
120—Hubbard, Jr., vs. Barbour.
121—Robinson vs. Int'ntnl Life Ins. Co. of Lond.
122—Watson vs. Bamberger et al.
123—Schmitt vs. Goeltz.
124—Preston vs. Moore.
125—Allen vs. Bridgers.
126—Oberlander et al. vs. Roseway et al.
127—Wilder et al. vs. Wood et al.
128—Kint et al. vs. Eddy et al.

Nos.
129—Whitney vs. Townsend.
130—Warren vs. Appleton, impleaded, &c.
131—Gilmartin vs. TheMayor, &c.
132—Hiestand vs. Otis.
133—Meyer et al. vs. Amidon.
134—Bauman vs. Bernard et al., impl'd.
135—Winter vs. Roberts.
136—Patterson vs. Baker.
137—Same vs. Same.
138—Patterson vs. Roberts.
139—Winters vs. Baker.
140—Branch vs. Roberts.
141—Same vs. Same.
117—Walker, Adm'r, &c., vs. L. I. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—
Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
58—Brown vs. Baner et al.
99—Herman vs. Hiller.
104—Meyer vs. Nat. Bank and Trans. Co. et al.
105—Rosenblath vs. Terry.
107—McDonald, &c., vs. Jones, &c.
108—People of State of N. vs. N. Y. Coll. of Dentistry.
125—Brown, Rec'r, vs. Nat. Bank of N.
137—Bolen vs. Crosby et al.
146—Spear et al. vs. Martin.
147—Merrimel vs. Richard.
148—Orchard vs. Lyon et al.
155—Penfield vs. Stebbins.
172—Amer. Ship Windlass Co. vs. Waterson.

Nos.
173—Hale vs. Lyon.
174—Billings vs. Meigs et al.
192—Mosaler et al. vs. Pfisticker et al.
193—Kreitz vs. Behrens.
218—Soule vs. Wainwright.
219—In rel petition Fairchild.
225—Thompson vs. Whally.
228—Same vs. Fisher.
229—Trask vs. Carver.
234—Bloomer vs. Newton.
240—Decker vs. Smith.
242—Barker vs. Switzer.
255—Kelly vs. Bendal.
258—Middleton vs. Watson Manuf'g. Co.
274—Lenwick vs. Ford et al.
276—Hall vs. Van Winkle.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
5—Lennox vs. Hoppock.
823—Stoddard vs. Denison.
273—Duckworth vs. Green et al.
689—Dinkelspiel vs. Steinberg.
839—Cook et al. vs. Zeigler.
839½—Smith et al. vs. Smith.
409—Colt vs. Planer et al.
847—Thomas vs. Peyton.

Nos.
405—Kraushaar et al. vs. Kramer.
879—Emmons vs. Phelan et al.
393—Bouton vs. Elmer et al.
2929—Moses vs. Bunker.
881—Jaeger et al. vs. Freer, &c.
883—Burdett et al. vs. Hatry.

Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

General Term Calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2526—Wagner vs. Herzog.
2627—Veitch vs. Graves.
2661—Gale vs. Lofler.
2340—Fettrecht vs. Masterton.
2606—Court vs. Caffner.
2616—Claflin vs. Marks.
2469—Thompson vs. McCue.
2678—Kennelly vs. Amory.
2483—Van Lielienthal vs. Clark.
2546—Plaberlein vs. Geesman.
2547—Schenck vs. Talcott.
2548—Pollon vs. Bedell.
2549—Blossom vs. Clark.
2550—Dwyer vs. Dwyer.

Nos.
2651—McPallen vs. Potter.
2652—Racay vs. Tubbs.
2653—Bremer vs. Zweingraft.
2654—Barrows vs. Haynes.
2655—Devlin vs. Lyons.
2656—Oakley vs. Hutchins.
2657—Haines vs. Coutan.
2557—Shaw vs. Clark.
2558—Hardick vs. Read.
2559—Roupa vs. Tunnicliffe.
2560—Hodgens vs. Stobs.
2561—Crowe vs. Harris.
2562—Boorsem vs. Fox.
2563—Hewett vs. Kelly.
2564—Woodcock vs. Macduff.
2565—Green vs. Macduff.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
276½—Eddy vs. Hobbs.
178—Lyon va. De Comeau
159—Elmore vs. East N. Y. and Jamaica R. R. Co.
279—Leonard vs. Leonard.
285—Pay vs. Williams.
281—Sixth Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Jarvis, Jr., Receiver, et al.
234—Duryea et al. vs. Levy et al.
342—Michelbacher vs. Schuster et al.
166—Percival vs. Gilman et al.

Nos.
167—Jones et al. vs. Suydam et al., Ex'rs, &c.
183—State of Tennessee vs. Powell et al.
197—Gilman vs. McClellan et al.
234—Buck, Ex'r, &c., vs. Crowell, Ex'r, et al.
285—Stephenson vs. Cathcrwood.
305—Jackson et al. vs. Jackson.
138—Craft vs. Munger et al.
139—Smith et al. vs. Munger et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
2526—Wagner vs. Herzog.
2627—Veitch vs. Graves.
2661—Gale vs. Lofler.
2340—Fettrecht vs. Masterton.
2606—Court vs. Caffner.
2616—Claflin vs. Marks.
2469—Thompson vs. McCue.
2678—Kennelly vs. Amory.
2483—Van Lielienthal vs. Clark.
2546—Plaberlein vs. Geesman.
2547—Schenck vs. Talcott.
2548—Pollon vs. Bedell.
2549—Blossom vs. Clark.
2550—Dwyer vs. Dwyer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by G. S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—The People vs. John Dunn; robbery.
2—The People vs. Patrick Riley; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Francis Bradley; attempt at burglary.
4—The People vs. Francis Murray, Chas. Wilson, John Blood, Chas. McGonigle; robbery.
5—The People vs. Chas. Wilson; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. John Decker; burglary.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.
95—Nash vs. Devereux.
44—Coburn vs. Hayward.
72—Williams vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
73—Williams vs. Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.
74—Williams vs. Home Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
92—Case vs. Abendroth.
109—Whitman vs. Webber.
112—Weigert vs. Lasser.
122—Pioneer Iron Works vs. Schenck.
126—Friederick vs. Rosa.
130—Welch vs. Sage.
152—Sandford vs. Steele.
153—Sheldon vs. Bernard.
75—Griffith vs. Letts.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.
84—Crippen vs. Egan.
96—McCloskey vs. Gregson.
22—Fox vs. Immerschitt.
124—Sambrook vs. Lyons.
40—Butterworth vs. Clute.
46—Rooney vs. Bender.
42—Hardy vs. Holmgow.
66—Carline vs. McGuigan.
93—Walter vs. Ross.

Nos.
96—Walsh vs. Williamson.
98—McGrath vs. Mohrm.
99—Hanks vs. Cassidy.
100—Hawkins vs. Chester.
101—Beende vs. Hirst.
102—Hamilton vs. Ramsow.
103—Boober vs. Lent.
104—Brookfield vs. Claffy.
105—Sullivan vs. Carlin.
106—Read vs. Lambert.
107—Mason vs. Vail.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 21.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN YOUNG.

In the matter of the application of John S. Young for a writ of mandamus against the Board and Commissioners of Metropolitan Police.—At the opening of the Court this morning, Mr. Vanderpoel appeared on behalf of the Police Commissioners, in response to the order to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue compelling them to vacate their order or judgment dismissing John S. Young from the Police force, and why Judge CARDOZO, stated that he could not listen then to the reading of the affidavits in the case, and would postpone the argument to some future day. John Graham, counsel on behalf of Young, then proceeded to read the affidavits and papers, on which the application was based, the substance of which is as follows: That under the rules of the force his report should be made to Superintendent Kennedy; that Kennedy was absent from Feb. 27 to March 8; that he was not called upon by the Commissioners who tried him to report; that the trial was irregular in not having conformed to the rule requiring the proof to be given on oath, and taken down by a stenographer; that, if irregular, he was nevertheless only under their jurisdiction at the time under the Police regulations, by virtue of five days' unexplained absence from duty, and the sender of his resignation before the decision of the Commissioners.

This latter point seemed to be the one to which most importance was attached on both sides, as Mr. Graham asked leave to file affidavits on the future hearing, to prove that during those five days, Young was notoriously out of the Metropolitan District, and on the other hand, the only papers introduced in opposition to the application, outside the proceedings before the Commissioners, were the affidavits of Commissioners Brennan, Bosworth, and Manniere, William B. Moore, Clerk of the Detective Squad, and Seth C. Hawley, Chief Clerk of Metropolitan Police, all of which were directed to a contradiction of Young's alleged absence from duty during the five days claimed by him in his affidavit.

The argument in the case was then adjourned to Monday next, at 11 o'clock A. M. John Graham for motion; A. J. Vanderpoel opposing.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 21.

Before Presiding Justice Clerke, and Judges Sutherland and Ingraham.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

On motion of Mr. Chas. O'Connor, Mr. James M. Slevin, late of the State of Ohio, and formerly a member of the profession, in good and regular standing in the State of Missouri, was duly admitted to practice in all the Courts of this State as attorney and counselor at law.

THE COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION.

The Committee appointed by the present General Term to examine law students for admission to the Bar, will meet in the General Term room, in the new Court-house, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. All applicants for admission are requested to file their papers with the Clerk before that day.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 21.

Before Chief Justice Barbour.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS—ORAL AGREEMENT.

Judge BARBOUR has just rendered judgment in the following case tried before him at Special Term, the facts of which, in their relation to the Statute of Frauds, will be found of interest and importance:

Lewis J. Levy vs. *Sylvester Brush.*—The plaintiff alleged that in March, 1868, he orally agreed with defendant to purchase at the Exchange Salesroom certain lots at the auction sale of the Talman estate, upon the understanding that each would furnish half of the amount required for the purchase less the incumbrances, and to join in giving a mortgage for the balance, and that the purchase should be considered the joint purchase of the parties. Both attended the sale in pursuance of this agreement. Brush, the defendant, did the bidding, while Levy, the plaintiff, signified his assent as the bidding progressed. The result was a purchase of certain lots to the amount of $60,000. In the results of this purchase, claimed to be highly advantageous, the defendant refused to permit plaintiff to share, setting up as a defence that the agreement between them being one affecting the title to land and not being in writing, was void under the statute of Frauds.

On behalf of the plaintiff it was contended that the parties having attended the auction sale together and united in bidding for the property, and the plaintiff having provided himself with funds to complete the transaction, that this was a part performance of the contract, and this being an equity suit, partial performance takes the case out of the statute; that this was an agreement in reference to an intended purchase of land, and not a contract as contemplated by the law whereby "any estate or interest in lands was then created" or affected; also, that defendant could not invoke the statute of frauds to effect a fraud of plaintiff's rights, (Ryan vs Dox, 34 N. Y. Reports, 307; Sanford vs. Norris, 1 Transcript of Appeals, 350.) An injunction was granted at the commencement of the action prohibiting defendant from making any disposition of the property during the litigation, and the relief asked was that defendant be declared to hold the property as trustee until the Court should enforce a conveyance to plaintiff of his interest.

The Chief Justice rendered a judgment in favor of plaintiff, holding that the evidence sustained the transaction as alleged on the merits, and sustaining the plaintiff's right to his share of the property according to the terms of the agreement.

Henry Morrison for plaintiff; John R. Flanagan and O. Bright for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—APRIL 21.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

REAL ESTATE CONTRACTS—DEPOSIT.

James Avent vs. *Sarah W. Fraser.*—This was an action to recover the sum of $100, made as a deposit to bind a contract for the purchase of real estate. The purchase was never perfected by the plaintiff, and it appears no formal tender of the deed was ever made by the defendant, by whom it was claimed that a failure of the purchaser to complete the contract at the time named, worked a forfeiture of the sum deposited. The Judge held otherwise, unless the contract contained a specific clause to that effect, and in rendering judgment delivered the following opinion:

When by the terms of a contract of sale of real estate the time specified is fixed for the payment of the money by the purchaser and the delivery of the deed by the vendor, and the parties meet at the appointed time and place, but the purchaser, who has advanced money in part performance, absolutely refuses to proceed, though the vendor is ready to perform on his part, and offers to perform, the vendor may sell the land to another, and the purchaser cannot recover back what he has paid on the contract. (13 Johns, 359; 14 Johns, 365.) But it seems, in such case, there must be an express refusal. Where, however, the purchaser merely fails to attend at the appointed time and place, the vendor by reason of such failure on the part of the purchaser, is merely discharged from performing the contract on his part, and may elect to do two things: either to hold the purchaser to his contract, and to take steps to enforce the same, by action for a specific performance or by a re-sale by auction for account of the purchaser, sale of the premises for account of the purchaser, and on notice to the purchaser, in which latter case the purchaser is liable for any deficiency, and is entitled to the surplus, if any; or the vendor may rescind the contract as at an end, and sell and convey the premises as his own, and treat the contract as if it had never been made, and he may retain the money advanced by the purchaser on account, as if no contract had ever been made, and the party or at a loss, as the case may be, is entitled to gain and in such case he is entitled to retain the profit, but he must also sustain the loss, and cannot afterwards recover it from the purchaser. But neither the exercise of his election to rescind, nor the actual rescission of the contract by a resale of the premises by the vendor to a third party for his own account and risk, entitles the vendor to retain the money advanced by the purchaser on the contract, or to treat a deposit made by the purchaser as security for the performance of the contract on his part as forfeited, if the purchaser should afterward come and offer to perform and make a full tender together with interest for the delay. If the vendor desires to put the purchaser in such a position as to work a forfeiture of a sum paid on account of the purchase price, he is bound to seek the purchaser and tender the deed, or by some act call upon him to perform his contract. If the vendor neglects to do this, the purchaser upon making a full tender afterward may recover it back. (Thomas vs. Wickman, 1 Daly, 58, 1867.) Justice Utter vs. Stuart, 20 Barb. 21, it was held by Justice James that in all such cases, where a party having it in his power, cancels a contract or declares it void, he should restore the other party to his former position, by repayment of money or return of property paid, or deposit shall be forfeited.

The Court then directed a verdict for plaintiff for $100.

David McAdam for plaintiff; W. D. Craft for defendant.

PART II.

This branch of the Court has adjourned for the term, owing to the illness of Judge MCCUNN.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 21.

By Judge Cardozo.

Hoyt et al. vs. Josselyn; motion granted.
Hall vs. Smith; motion denied.
Smith vs. Smith; motion denied.
Williams vs. Heck; motion granted, $6 costs to abide the event.
Elwood vs. Hamilton; commission granted; stay for sixty days.
Rose vs. Rathburn et al.; motion granted.
Mayor, &c., vs. Kiernan; receiver appointed.
McFintosh vs. Blake et al.; motion granted and reference ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 21.

By Judge Monell.

Julia Emmett vs. William T. Emmett; motion denied, but with leave to renew upon affidavits of additional facts both as to acts of adultery and as to property.

James M. Smith vs. Jacob Duchardt; case settled, papers in Clerk's office.

In the matter of the petition of Agnes Suppe for the appointment of a guardian ad litem; motion denied.

Rachel Foster vs. Albert L. Murray; interrogatories settled.

Abel Copeut vs. Edward J. Stuart et al., ex'r, &c.; motion granted.

William Hills vs. William J. Bee et al.; motion granted on payment of $79 19 on or before April 21; if not paid at that time, then motion denied with $10 costs.

James Pendull vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; motion for a new trial denied unless plaintiff stipulate to have leave to appeal without giving security.

Isaac P. Quackenbush vs. Edward Severin et al.; granted without costs.

First National Bank of Burlington, Va., vs. Henry D. Howard; motion granted.

John Denner vs. Casper Lidemann; motion denied with $6 costs.

Charles H. Phelps vs. Samuel Swann et al.; motion denied and cause placed on the calendar for the first Monday in May.

Leonard Meinzart vs. Edward Savoral; motion granted with $10 costs.

Philip Schabergal et al. vs. Nathan L. Berdick; motion denied with $10 costs.

Anton Heuse vs. M. L. Miller; motion granted and cause referred.

Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. The Erie Railroad Company; motion granted.

The Erie Railroad Company; motion granted without costs.

John Hughes vs. The Home Insurance Company; motion granted upon payment of costs to be taxed by the Clerk.

New-York Museum Association vs. John De Pol et al.; motion granted and cause referred.

Henry D. Palmer vs. Robert M. De Witt; judgment for defendant with costs. Findings to be prepared and submitted to the Justice who tried the case. See decision with Clerk.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Mary N. Townsend vs. Charles Gould et al.; judgment for plaintiff with cost, findings, conclusions, &c., to be settled on eight days' notice.

James Hopkins vs. Justice L. Bulkley; demurrer overruled with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw the same and answer in twenty days on the usual terms.

Eliza L. Wood et al. vs. Hiram R. Miles; motion denied with costs.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

Bernard Hess, who was arrested for blackmailing one Burlinghoff, in the year 1867, has been discharged from custody on the ground that the witnesses for the Government were not entitled to credence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

ALLEGED ROBBERY—RESULTS OF JEALOUSY—PERJURY.

Lewis Rifin was indicted for robbing Dudley R. P. Wilcox at the saloon No. 158 Grand-street, in the early part of last December. Mr. Wilcox, who lives at No. 107 Broadway, being sworn, testified that he went to the saloon about eight P. M. to get oysters. The saloon was kept by a man named Blazini. While there he was robbed, and among others a man named McMahon was implicated in the robbery and has been sent to State's Prison on a plea of guilty. The witness was afterward informed by a physician that he had been drugged in the saloon, and therefore had no information. went to see the saloon keeper, but got no information. Subsequently Blazini came to the witness and told him he could indicate another man concerned in the robbery. He pointed out Rifin, and Mrs. Blazini corroborated. He pointed out Rifin as the man. The witness accordingly made a complaint alleging, among other things, that Rifin struck him in the face. On the second yesterday, however, he said he remembered nothing of the kind; had only a dim recollection of having seen his face.

Nellie Blazini, the mistress of the saloon-keeper, was called on the stand; she lives now at No. 118 Mercer-street; she saw the difficulty in the saloon, and saw Rifin take Mr. Wilcox's watch from his pocket. On the cross examination she said Blazini had been arrested for slander, and she had been arrested for fighting; Blazini and Rifin's sister had had a difficulty about a diamond ring which belonged to the witness, and which somehow Rifin's sister had possession of; the witness went to see Rifin's sister and demanded the ring, but did not obtain it; on the same day this charge was made against Rifin; she didn't mention the boy's (Rifin's) name at the time McMahon was arrested; when Blazini was arrested a year ago for burglary she was taken to the Police Station and they gave their names as Oliver.

Officer Marriott testified that he arrested Rifin and took him to Mr. Wilcox, and Mr. Wilcox fully identified the boy, exclaiming, "That is the man who struck me and robbed me;" the witness sent Nellie Blazini to demand the ring of Rifin's sister, in order to find whether Rifin was in the house.

Officer King said he arrested Nellie Blazini for receiving stolen goods, and that the Magistrate discharged her because she claimed to be Blazini's, *alias* Oliver's, wife.

Mr. Wilcox, being recalled, stated that Officer Martinot's statement of his identification of Rifin was false; he never said Rifin struck or robbed him.

The affidavit of Mr. Wilcox before the Police Magistrate was read, and it contained the assertion that Rifin knocked him down, and took his watch.

The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

The Judge, addressing the prisoner, said that Officer Mullican confirmed Officer Martinot's story, showing that Wilcox was the perjurer. He then discharged the prisoner.

The Court was adjourned till to-day.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

THEFT BY A WAITER.

William H. Rutzernon, of No. 1,237 Broadway, formerly kept a hotel at Poughkeepsie, and on selling out on the 25th inst., a guitar, a hair mattress and a quantity of wearing apparel, all valued at $348, could not be found. One Wm. H. White, a colored waiter in the house, was suspected of having taken them, and being arrested in the City a portion of the missing property was found in his possession. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

THE KNIFE.

Isaac Kames, No. 385 Canal-street, made an affidavit on Tuesday he was assaulted by William Overton and Charles Overton, and that William struck him on the mouth with a knife cutting his lip and extracting four of his teeth. Both prisoners dealed having been concerned in this rude dentistry, but were required to give $1,000 bail each for their appearance at the General Sessions.

BUYING A BAKERY.

John Stukely, No. 134 East Thirty-fourth-street, caused the arrest of James H. Seward on a charge of false pretences, and stated that on the 24 of November he bargained with the prisoner for the purchase of a bakery on the corner of Sixty-first-street and Third-avenue, which Seward represented to be his property and entirely unincumbered. The price agreed upon was $1,200, and Stukely paid $250 on account, but soon afterward discovered that Seward had previously given a mortgage for $600, which was a lien on the implements and fixtures. The accused was held for examination.

Essex Market—Mansfield, Justice.

A DARING BURGLAR.

Christina Bershold, of No. 13 Stanton-street, having securely locked her door, went out about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and on her return an hour later, was met by one of the tenants, who told her a man was in her room engaged in rummaging her trunk. Even as she spoke, the man came down the stairs and brushed by the two women, and they pointed him out to Officer Lane of the Tenth Precinct, who took him in charge. The prisoner gave his name as James Duffy, and resolutely denied his guilt of burglary. When the complainant proceeded to her room after the arrest, she found that the door had been opened with a false key, and the room thoroughly ransacked, but nothing had been removed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 21, 1869.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..... 115⅛
250,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67..115⅛
110,000 do.....new..... 115⅛
25,000 Tenn. 6s, 3 y. c. 70
25,000 Tenn. 6s, new..... 68⅛
30,000 do.....new..... 68⅛
5,000 do.....new..... 68⅛
1,000 do.....3d call 68⅛
15,000 Va. 6s, old, c. '87, 53⅛
10,000 N. C. 6s, New. 53⅛
30,000 do..... 53⅛
3,000 do..... 53⅛
4,000 Mo. 6s..... 81½
1,000 Ga. 6s..... 74
1,000 La. 6s..... 74
1,000 N. Y. St. Bky. 109⅜
2,000 Erie 3d M..... 94
1,000 Har. 1st M..... 102
1,000 Chi. & N.W.1st. 86
9,000 C. & R. 1st & 2d P. 95
R. R. 7s..... 95¼
11,000 do..... 95¼
12,000 do..... 95¾
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M. 86
1,000 Tol. & W. con. conv. bds..... 82
3,000 Tol. & W. con. conv. bds..... 82
8,000 Mor. & Ess. 1st M 100
5,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st M..... 102⅛
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M 101
6,000 do..... 101½
10,000 Mar. Trus. 10s cfds..... 71¾
22 Continental Bank 133
5 Shoe & Leath'r Bk 133
55 Bk. of Commerce. 123⅛
50 Gallatin Nat. Bk. 103
10 Fourth N. Bk..... 103⅛
2 do.....1 bot. call 104
19 Del. & Hud. Can. 122
200 West. U. Tel..... 43⅜
100 do.....c 43⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co., 2d call..... 22
100 Mariposa Pf..... 43½
100 do.....1 bot. call 43½
100 do.....c 43½
200 Cent. Nat. Bank. 108½

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$8,000 U. S. 6s '81, C.. 117⅛
30,000 U. S. 5-20, R. '62, c. 112
27,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62. 121
3,000 do.....c 121
15,000 do.....small 120
8,500 U.S. 5-20 R., '65, new..... 114⅞
$68,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64. 116⅛
100 Ninth Nat. Bank 112
100 Pacific Mail.....b30 99⅛
100 do..... 99⅛
200 Hudson.....b30 149
100 do.....b30 149
400 Reading..... 96⅜
300 Mich. So. & N. Ind. bot. call. 90½
2 Panama R..... 328
300 Ill. Central..... 145
100 do.....b30 145⅛
50 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 77⅛
100 do..... 78
100 do.....bot. call 79
15 Chic. & N. W. pf. 86
15 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 86
100 do.....b30 86½
100 do..... 86⅜
200 Lake Shore..... 99
100 do..... 99¼
100 Chi. & R. I..... 139
100 Chi. & Pitts..... 93⅛
100 Mich. So. & N. I. 83
300 Clev. & Pitts..... 93⅜
1500 Lake Shore..... 99
100 Chi., R. I. & P..b30 139
600 Chic. & N. W..... 84

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Mar. Pf..... 44½
100 Alt. & T. H. Pf..... 93
100 Chic. & Alton..... 157⅛
100 do.....b30 157⅛
100 Mil. & St. P....s30 79⅛
100 do..... 79⅛
200 do..... 79⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 87
100 Alt. & T. H..... 41
200 Col. C. & I. C.. 48
200 do..... 48
100 Mich. Cen..... 133
400 Ill. Cen. Cen..... 96⅛
100 Clev. & Pitts..... 93⅜
200 do.....b30 93⅜
600 Lake Shore B.. 99
200 Chic., R. I. & P. 138⅜
200 do..... 138⅜
200 Chi. & N.W..... 84⅜
200 do.....b5 84⅜
200 do..... 84⅜
200 do.....c 84⅜
200 do.....b10 84⅜
600 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 96⅜
100 Mariposa..... 23

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

200 Mil. & St. P..... 78⅛
300 do..... 78⅛
100 do..... 78⅛
100 do..... 78⅜
200 do..... 78⅜
100 do.....b30 78⅜
100 do..... 79⅛
200 do.....s30 79⅛
100 do..... 79⅛
100 Chic. & Alton..... 157⅛
100 Mich. So. & N. I. 83
100 Chi. & N. W..... 84⅛
200 Clev. & Pitts.b.c. 93⅜
50 Lake Shore..... 99
200 Mil. & St. P..... 78⅜
100 Mich. So. & N. I. 83
100 Chi. & N. W..... 84⅛
100 do.....b30 84⅛
100 do..... 84⅛
100 Mich. Central..... 131
50 do..... 132
100 Ill. Cen..... 145⅛
100 do.....bot. call. 145⅛
100 Mich. So. & N. I. 83
100 Chi. & N. W..... 84⅛
200 Clev. & Pitts..... 93⅜
200 Lake Shore..... 98⅜
200 C., R. I. & P.....b3 138⅜
100 do..... 138⅜
200 do..... 138⅜
100 do.....b30 138⅜
100 do..... 138⅜
200 Chic. & N. W..... 84⅛
100 do.....b30 84⅛
1100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 96⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, n..... 68⅛
10,000 do.....bs 68⅛
10,000 N. C. 6s, New. 53⅛
10,000 do.....bs 53⅛
10,000 do.....c 53⅛
5,000 Vir. 6s, New..... 61⅛
500 Wells-Fargo Ex. 34½
100 Amer. Mer. Ex..c 42⅛
50 do..... 42⅛
100 Adams Ex..... 63⅛
200 Mer. U. Ex..... 22⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co...c 22⅛
40 U. S. Express..... 63
100 Pacific Mail..... 99⅜
200 West. U. Tel..... 43⅜
100 do.....bs 43⅜
300 N. Y. Cen..... 107⅛
100 do.....b10 107⅛
100 do.....c 107⅛
200 Hudson R. R..... 149⅛
20 do..... 149⅛
100 do.....c 149⅛
200 Harlem.....b30 142⅛
400 Reading..... 96⅜
200 do..... 96⅜
200 do.....b30 96⅜
100 do..... 96⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 68⅛
20,000 N. C. 6s, New. 53⅛
10,000 do.....bs 53⅛
10,000 do.....c 53⅛
5,000 Vir. 6s, New..... 61⅛
500 Wells-Fargo Ex. 34½
100 Amer. Mer. Ex..c 42⅛
50 do..... 42⅛
100 Adams Ex..... 63⅛
200 Mer. U. Ex..... 22⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co...c 22⅛
100 Mariposa Pf..... 44⅜
300 Pacific Mail..... 99⅜
100 do.....b3 99⅜
100 do..... 99⅜
100 do.....s10 99⅜
100 West. U. T..... 43⅜
800 do..... 43⅜
500 N. J. Cen..... 107⅛
400 do..... 107⅛
300 do.....s10 107⅛
100 Hudson..... 149⅛
200 do..... 149⅛
75 do..... 149⅛
600 Harlem..... 142
1200 Reading..... 96

OPEN BOARD—2½ P. M.

$30,000 Tenn. 6s, n.... 68⅛
5,000 do.....s3 68⅛
200 Amer. Mer. Ex.... 42⅛
100 U. S. Ex..... 67⅛
100 Adams Ex..... 63⅛
100 Mer. Union Ex.... 18⅛
100 Quicksilver..... 22⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co.... 22⅛
200 Mariposa Pf..... 44⅜
200 do.....b3 44⅜
300 Pacific Mail..... 99⅜
200 do..... 99⅜
100 do.....s10 99⅜
100 do..... 99⅜
800 do..... 99⅜
500 N. J. Cen..... 107⅛
100 do..... 107⅛
400 do..... 107⅛
300 do.....s10 107⅛
100 Hudson..... 149⅛
200 do..... 149⅛
75 do..... 149⅛
200 Harlem..... 142
100 Reading..... 96

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000 Ga. St. 6s..... 81⅛
10,000 do.....bs 81⅛
10,000 Mariposa Min.... 22⅛
100 do..... 22⅛
100 Mar. Pf..... 43⅜
100 do..... 43⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co..... 22⅛
100 do.....bs 22⅛
100 West. U. Tel.....bs 43⅜
100 do..... 43⅜
100 Pacific Mail..... 99⅜
100 do..... 99⅜
100 Amer. Mer. U. Ex.c 41⅛
100 N. Y. Cen..... 107⅛
100 do..... 107⅛
200 Reading..... 96⅜
100 do..... 96⅜
100 Mich. So. R...bi0 90
100 Chi. & N. W..... 84⅜
100 do.....bs 84⅜
100 Erie..... 34
200 do.....bs 34⅛
200 do..... 34⅜

WEDNESDAY, April 21—P. M.

The sales of Gold, which left off 134¼ ₱ cent. last night, advanced to-day to 134⅛@ 134⅜ ₱ cent. At the close of regular business hours the price was 134⅜ ₱ cent. The supply of Cash Gold is not free except on terms excluding interest on the Money advanced upon it. This gives the *Bull* speculators in the Gold Room a decided advantage. They carry on and carry up their speculation without cost for carrying over their balances. The operations at the Treasury Office continue, on the average, to draw Gold from the use of the market, although it is almost certain that the balance will turn in the opposite direction early next week. To-day the Customs payments into the Office amount to $620,000, while the Gold Interest disbursements were $316,000. The Foreign Exchanges made a further advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. to-day, and the London rates were, at the close, 108⅛ for 60 days, and 108⅞@109⅛ Short Sight. The actual business done after the sailing of the Cunard steamer was not large, but the leading drawers seem still in their rates.

In the Money Market a fair business was done at 7 ₱ cent. on call and 7 to 9 ₱ cent. for prime Merchant paper of short day. The latter is in good request at some of the Banks at 7 ₱ cent., when offered by their regular dealers.

The Stock Exchange is generally very firm in all departments; the Public Funds being ½@¾ ₱ cent. higher than last night, and about ½@¾ better than the lowest sales of yesterday. The Southern State Bonds made a further improvement of ½@¾ ₱ cent. on Tennessees and Virginias, and ¼@¾ ₱ cent. on North Carolinas and Missouris. The Miscellaneous Stocks were buoyant on Mariposa and Western Telegraph, and firmer on Pacific Mail, and higher for Canton Company than on Tuesday. The Railway list, both New-York and Western, active, and on most of the Roads higher; and, there was also a strong demand for Reading, the transactions large and the price of the Stock on the advance. The business of the day was rather above than below the usual average at all the Boards, and the prevailing temper of speculation is in the direction of higher figures, although special exceptions to this remark were manifest in the later dealings of the day.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on Broad-street, as compared with Tuesday night. The Gold market steady; the Railways not so firm as on the Board Sales:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	106	106
United States 5-20s of 1862	120½	121
United States 5-20s of 1867	115⅛	115¼
American Gold Coin	134⅜	134½
Bills on London, 60 days	108¼	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	67¾	68¼
Virginia Bonds, old	58½	59
Missouri Bonds	87½	87½
North Carolina Bonds, new	53	54
New-York Central	95⅝	96¼
Reading Railway	139¼	137½
Chicago and Rock Island	84⅜	84⅜
Northwest Common	96⅛	96⅝
Northwest Preferred	98⅜	98⅝
Michigan Southern	132¼	132¼
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	93¼	93
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93¼	93⅜
Pacific Mail Company	93¾	86¼
St. Paul Preferred	87	78⅜
St. Paul Common	80	71⅜
Toledo and Wabash	72½	33⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	33¾	44
Mariposa Preferred	43	98⅛
Lake Shore	98⅜	149
Hudson River	148¾	

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	116⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	117⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	111⅞
5-20 reg., 1864	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	116
5-20 coup., 1865	116
5-20 coup. '65, n. i.	115⅛
5-20 coup., 1867	115⅛
5-20 coup. 1868	115⅛
5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	125
5 ₱ cent., reg. 1874	114
Ind. coup., 1874	116
10-40 reg	106
10-40 coup	106
6s Currency	104⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. 6 ₱ c. s. 79, aft 70	100½
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, 77	100½
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, 79	100½
Ill. coupons, 70	100½
Ill. War Loan	100½
Indiana 5 ₱ c	97⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98
Tenn. 6s, ex coupon	68¼
Tenn. 6s, new bds	68¼
Virginia 6s, ex coupon	59
Virginia 6s, new bds	61
Georgia

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BANKERS,

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4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

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No. 19 William-st., New-York,

No. 76 State-st., Boston.

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INDIANA STATE STOCK.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana five per cent. certificates of State Stock, that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners will, on the 1st of July next, pay, pro rata to holders of said certificates, the amount of money then on hand belonging to said fund, estimated about thirty-five per cent. of said certificates outstanding.

Holders of certificates who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the fund set apart for the purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th of June next, at which place, on the first day of July following, the payments will be made.

NATHAN KIMBALL, Treasurer of State,
JOHN D. EVANS, Auditor of State,
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State,
Ex-officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 9, 1869.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 336 BROADWAY, April 14, 1869.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen trustees for the second class, whose term expires, and two trustees for the first-class, and two trustees for the third class, to fill vacancies; and also for the election of three inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Boston Water Power Company, for the election of Directors and Clerk, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Boston Water Power Company, No. 96 Washington-st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 27, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. The books will close on the 22d inst. By order of the Directors.

G. T. W. BRAMAN, Clerk.

BOSTON, April 15, 1869.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG R. R.,
VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 12 COLLEGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors give notice of their intention to increase the capital stock of the Company, as they are authorized to do by a vote of the stockholders, the same to be offered pro rata to stockholders of record on the closure of the books on the 15th of May next. Notice will be mailed in time, stating conditions to all whose address is known. Those not receiving the same by 1st July, will please send their address to the Treasurer of the Company or to the undersigned.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, payable May 1, 1869, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house.

The Transfer Books will be closed SATURDAY, April 3, 1869. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1869. } Comptroller.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore Railway Company will be held at the office of said Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 8th day of May next, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting or rejecting a contract for the consolidation of said Company with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, owning a railroad extending from Toledo, Ohio, to Chicago, Illinois, which was entered into between the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 6th day of April, 1869, and in the event of its adoption, to prescribe the manner and fix the day and place for holding the election of Directors and officers provided for in said agreement of consolidation.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of April, 1869, and reopened on the 16th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROESBECK & CO.,
(JOHNSTON BUILDING,)
No. 30 BROAD-ST.

$50,000 ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds for sale at 85 and accrued interest.

Coupons payable in New-York April and October.

Principal payable 1885.

Length of road	142 miles
Capital stock	$2,000,000
First mortgage	2,000,000
Second mortgage	2,000,000

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE Railroad Company.—Sealed proposals for the redemption, by the Sinking Fund, of Eighteen First Mortgage Extended Bonds of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad Company, issue of April 1, 1854, will be received till May 1, proximo, at 12 M., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. Awards to be made to the lowest bidders. Proposals should be addressed to R. G. Rolston, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and indorsed "Bids for Sinking Fund E. and C. R. R. Co."

JOHN INGLE, JR., President.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also a large variety of other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of this Company maturing 1st May proximo will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that day.

L. M. LAWSON. President.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES OF THE American Express Company, representing the interest of stockholders in assets of the Company previous to December 20, 1868, bought and sold at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

WANTED—BONDS, STOCK AND PAST-DUE coupons of Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark; also all other stocks and bonds of Southern and Western railroads; highest market value will be paid by WM. A. GUEST, No. 29 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

The First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad

COMPANY, PAY BOTH PRINCIPAL AND

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST,

1st FEBRUARY AND 1st AUGUST,

IN GOLD COIN,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

A LIMITED AMOUNT ONLY OF THESE BONDS MAY BE HAD AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, OF

H. H. BOODY,

TREASURER, NO. 12 WALL-ST.; OR OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

OF MISSOURI.

BOTH PRINCIPAL AND SIX PER CENT. INTEREST GOLD. Payable May and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, who are the Trustees for the Bonds.

LENGTH OF ROAD 72 1-4 MILES.

Total amount of Bonds is $1,000,000, which is less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company.

The interest on these Bonds is the same as on United States 5-20s, 1862, also due at same time; and, according to present prices, $1,000 5-20s will sell for $300 over our price for $1,000 St. L. & St. J. R.R., while the latter is equally as good security in every respect. Present price 87½ and accrued interest in currency. For pamphlets and further particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,

No. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117	117½	5-20 Coupon, 67	115¾	115¾
Coupon, 1881	117⅛	117⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68	115⅛	115⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	112	112¼	10-40 Regist'd	106¾	106¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	121	121⅛	10-40 Coupon	106	106⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	116¼	116½	Gold	134⅜	134½
5-20 Coupon, '65	118	118⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac.	104⅜	105
Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,317,621 55
Commercial paper	$6,502,608 55	
Demand loans on United States Bonds	235,300 00	
Do. on other stocks and securities	1,296,854 59	
Other suspended and overdue paper	39,485 52	
Indebtedness of Directors	244,372 89	
Overdrafts		15,272 96
United States bonds to secure circulation		2,300,000 00
United States Bonds to secure deposits		200,000 00
Due from other National Banks, as per schedule		902,113 58
Due from other banks and bankers, as per schedule		13,667 31
Current expenses	$41,835 37	
Taxes paid	38,528 75—	80,364 12
Premiums		119,910 79
Cash items, including stamps, as per schedule		154,129 02
Exchanges for Clearing-house		1,615,875 65
Bills of other National Banks		21,000 00
Fractional Currency, including nickels		15,366 51
Specie, viz.: Coin	$41,909 00	
Gold Treasury Notes	23,200 00	
Checks on other banks	1,745 17—	66,854 17
Legal-tender notes		768,397 00
3 per cent. certificates, (stamped $665,000)		1,995,000 00
Total		$16,485,572 66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000 00
Surplus fund		270,000 00
Discount	$161,604 88	
Exchanges	9,757 73	
Interest	39,290 64	
Profit and Loss	4,785 00—	215,338 25
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	1,910,000 00	
Less amount on hand	127,000 00	
Amount outstanding		1,783,000 00
Individual deposit	$3,941,873 48	
Certified checks	224,565 30	
Cashier's checks outstanding	25,221 12—	4,391,660 53
United States deposits		7,788 42
Due to National Banks, as per schedule		6,509,296 94
Due to other banks and bankers, as per schedule		308,488 52
Total		$16,485,572 66

I, WM. A. WHEELOCK, President of the Central National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. A. WHEELOCK, President.

Correct.—Attest,
H. B. CLAFLIN,
CHAS. G. LANDON,
F. W. COGGILL,
} Directors.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of April, 1869.

CHAS. E. BOGERT, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869.

Loans and discounts		$11,584,043 18
Banking-house		400,000 00
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States		7,505,000 00
New-York State and City stock		191,000 00
Due from banks and bankers		90,746 67
Current expenses		34,454 56
Cash items, checks in exchanges		4,387,961 25
Checks on out of town banks		34,761 45
Specie	$203,471 98	
Legal-tender notes	858,944 00	
United States three per cent. certificates	3,500,000 00—	4,562,415 98
Bills of other national banks and fractional currency		110,482 75
Total		$28,899,867 82
Capital		$10,000,000 00
Surplus	$3,022,114 98	
Profits	436,093 92—	3,458,208 90
Circulating notes outstanding		5,770,500 00
Individual deposits	$7,222,962 25	
United States deposits	20,300 00	
Due to banks	2,417,890 64—	9,671,158 92
Total		$28,899,867 82

I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of April, 1869. GEORGE H. CAREY, Notary Public.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 3d day of May ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 24, till the morning of May 4.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,625,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling-stock and franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

We recommend these Bonds as a desirable investment for persons collecting MAY COUPONS. Holders of 5-20 BONDS can exchange at a profit of nearly TWENTY PER CENT., besides receiving one per cent. in gold additional income.

A limited amount for sale, and full particulars furnished, by JAY COOKE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 14, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE INTEREST COUPONS PAYABLE ON THE 1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT will be paid on presentation at the proper offices, upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in gold.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FINANCIAL.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST.,

New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 23 bonds, numbered as follows: 380, 496, 58, 348, 82, 570, 223, 424, 410, 252, 191, 85, 560, 165, 328, 196, 551, 365, 295, 446, 18, 416 and 14, for one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest hereon will cease May 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest as far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD,
No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
April 19, 1869.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eleven bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 69, 73 and 75, of $500 each, and Nos. 440, 466, 500, 505, 551, 745, 793, 958, of $1,000 each, for redemption. By the terms of the Sinking Fund interest thereon will cease May 1, 1869.

The bonds designated will be paid with interest, so far as accrued, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., on presentation and surrender.

ISAAC H. KNOX,
THEO. ROOSEVELT,
} Commissioners.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW DRAWS INTEREST FROM MAY FIRST.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
A. M. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, April 14, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. free of tax, convertible into bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company at par, in sums of one thousand dollars, bearing interest from April 1, 1869, payable at the American Exchange National Bank on and after the 27th inst.

The transfer books will be closed for ten days from date.

The scrip will be convertible into bonds at the office of LYNDS L. JONES, No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 10.

By order of the Board.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURG, March 24, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 21) of Two and One-half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after Monday, April 26, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Monday, April 12, at 2 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, April 27, at 10 A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1869.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred capital stock of this Company will be paid at this office on and after the 1st day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., and opened on the 4th day of May.

A. BOODY, President.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable May 1. Transfer book closed from date to the 30th of April, inclusive.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of May.

R. BRUCK, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Hanover-square, New-York, will sell at public auction at the Fifth-avenue Art Galleries, No. 82 5th-av., New-York, on

FRIDAY EVENING, April 30, at 8 o'clock,

without any reserve whatever, and to the highest bidder, the following well-known original paintings by Jerome Thompson:

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET,"
"HOME, SWEET HOME,"
"THE CAPTIVE CHILD,"
"PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE."

The above pictures are now on free exhibition at the parlors of the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, where they will remain until the sale, open day and evening.

We beg leave to say to those desiring these well-known paintings, that they can attend the sale with perfect confidence, as with our guarantee that no limit whatever will be placed upon the works, but that the sale will be as stated above, positively without reserve.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS, BY EMINENT ARTISTS OF THE AMERICAN, FRENCH, FLEMISH AND DUSSELDORF SCHOOLS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF MESSRS. GOUPIL & CO. (M. KNOEDLER, SUCCESSOR.)

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 23, at 7½ o'clock, at their Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway, the entire collection of fine pictures, consigned by Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, and other foreign houses, to M. Knoedler, and which, in consequence of removal from Broadway to 5th-av. and 22d-st., instructions have been received to sell without reserve. The collection embraces, among others, the names of the following distinguished artists, viz.:

J. Hart,	Merle,	A. Achenbach,
Kensett,	E. Frere,	Prof. Gude,
William Hart,	Berenger,	Prof. Carl Hubner,
Cadlen,	Comte Tom,	P. Willems,
Edmonds,	Lobrichon,	P. Weber,
Stone,	Hamman,	A. Seigert,
Ehninger,	De Jonghe,	J. Roffiaen,
Thompson,	Soyer,	E. Bosch,
C. Griswold,	Perrault,	C. M. Webb,
E. Benson,	Plassan,	L. Blanc, &c.,

including also the superb picture by Vernet Le Comte, of Paris, entitled the

PRINCESS OF MOROCCO.

ALSO,

immediately after the sale of paintings, THIS (Thursday, 22d inst.), by order of executors of the late Richard F. Carman, Esq., deceased, the marble statue "Nidia," by R. Rogers, of Rome; the original marble statue of "Snsannah," by G. B. Lombardi, of Rome; group of "Angelica and Medora," by Turrini; figure of "Atala and Chactas," by Fracaroli; figure of "Innocence," by G. Turrini; figure of "Eliza Crossing the Ice," by G. Motelli, &c.

The above are now on exhibition.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (for account of whom it may concern):

$1,500 South Side R. R. Co. of L. I. 1st M. Bds. $600 each.
$10,000 Oregon Central R. R. Co.'s Bonds.....$1,000 each.
20 shares New-Jersey Zinc Co. Com. Stock.. 100 each.
31 shares New-Jersey Zinc Co. Com. Stock.. 100 each.
80 shares New-Jersey Zinc Co. Com. Stock.. 100 each.
50 shares Eighth National Bank..... 100 each.
10 shares Marine National Bank..... 100 each.
10 shares American Exchange National Bk. 100 each.
10 shares Home Insurance Co..... 100 each.
20 shares Hanover Insurance Co..... 50 each.
35 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each.
100 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co..... 25 each.
16 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co..... 40 each.
$1,000 New-York State Seven per cent. Stock.
12 shares Central R. R. Co. of N. J..... 100 each.
22 shares L. I. N. S. Pass'r & Transp'n Co... 50 each.
10 shares U. S. Warehousing Co..... 100 each.
5 shares New-York Produce Exchange Co. 50 each.
100 shares Burnet Coal Co. of Ohio, (hypd.)..1,000 each.
$2,000 Southern Bank Notes, assorted kinds.

Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, which has been the established custom with this house for many years, or special sales made on any day desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Dealer and Broker in Stocks, Bonds and Gold,
No. 43 Pine-st.,
New-York.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 1 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, (Bottikaufer, maker,) velvet and Brussels carpeting, &c., &c., (owner going to Europe,)

THIS DAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private residence, No. 42 West 47th-st.

Rosewood parlor suite in crimson satin brocatel, rosewood marble-top etagere, centre tables, black-walnut suite in gray reps, rosewood library bookcase, alabaster and gilt mantel clock, superb flower vase and stand, elegant lace curtains, velvet carpeting, black-walnut and gilt marble-top dressing bureau and bedstead, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and bedsteads, superior curled-hair mattresses, mantel ornaments, Brussels carpeting, elegant marble-top oak buffet, handsome mahogany extension table, silver-plated ware, china, glassware, cutlery, spreads, blankets, sewing machine, kitchen utensils, &c.

Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, and on the premises.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

E. A. LAWRENCE & OAKLEY, Auctioneers.—On THURSDAY, April 22, at 10 o'clock, at the private residence No. 226 East 7th-st., consisting of Brussels carpets, china and glass ware, china ornaments, vases, clocks, splendid 7⅓-octave piano, new glass case, birds and shell, dressing bureaus, mahogany sofa tables, mirrors, lace curtains, lounges, chairs, oil-cloths, oil-paintings, engravings, &c., and everything that a first-class house is furnished with.

Catalogues at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st., or at the sale.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—CONTINUATION SALE OF FINE PICTURES, BEING THE BALANCE OF INVOICES, NOT INCLUDED IN SALE OF 20TH AND 21ST APRIL.

On SATURDAY EVENING, April 24, at 7½ o'clock, at the

"LEEDS ART GALLERIES,"

Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway,

ABOUT 100 FINE MODERN AND ANCIENT PICTURES, BEING THE REMAINDER OF THE PRIVATE COLLECTION NOT CATALOGUED IN SALE OF 20TH AND 21ST INST., consisting of the works of favorite American and European artists, to include an important piece, viz.:

WINTER SCENE, by Professor Jacobson, of Dusseldorf, and a late work,

MARINE, BY DE HAAS.

Also, a number of fine Old Pictures, to close an invoice.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, &c.—On FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 151 West 42d-st., consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suits in blue reps, lace window curtains and cornices, rosewood marble-top centre tables, gilt frame oval mirrors, window shades, black-walnut suite in crimson reps, green reps, window curtains, black-walnut extension table, rosewood bookcases, chandeliers and gas brackets, black-walnut marble-top sideboard, reclining chairs with desk, black-walnut and gilt inlaid bedsteads, chairs to match, black-walnut library table, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, black-walnut bedsteads, mahogany washstands, cottage suits, black-walnut hall table and chairs, refrigerator, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE:

SATURDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 "Fiedler's" Park, Staten Island.

SATURDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 41 East 19th-st.

MONDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 49 Lexington-av.

MONDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 162 West 45th-st.

MONDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Liberty-st.; wines and liquors.

Full particulars of the above sales will be given in due time.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.—On FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 146 West 21st-st., consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites in crimon reps and green plush, with sofa rosewood backs; gilt-frame French-plate pier mirrors, with marble slabs and brackets; rosewood marble-top mirror-back etageres; lace and brocatel window curtains and cornices; gas fixtures, gilt centre tables, rosewood chess tables, rosewood marble-top centre tables, black-walnut suite in green striped reps, black-walnut extension dining table; decorated china breakfast, dinner and tea sets; cutlery, plated ware, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, bedsteads, black-walnut and gilt oval mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, cottage suites, &c. All of the above furniture was made by Belter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 124 West 31st-st., elegant household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black-walnut suite in green reps, black-walnut marble-top centre tables, gilt-frame pier mirrors, cornices, gilt marble-top pier base, window shades, lace window curtains, black-walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, black-walnut suite in striped reps, black-walnut marble-top washstands, dressing bureaus, spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, lounges, black-walnut cane-seat chairs and rockers, cottage suites, oak dining table, oak chairs, hall stand, china, crockery, glassware, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—BOARDING HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS AND BLANKETS.—FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private stables No. 127 West 49th-st., one pair stylish bay Morgan horses, 15½ hands, long tails, well matched, kind and good travelers, 8 and 9 years old.

One two-horse coupe, seats four inside, built by Wood Bros.

One Park phæton, built by Parker.

One set double harness, patent Kay collars, made by Stilling, extra reins and bits, fur robes, blankets, sheets, carriage covers, whips, curry-combs, brushes, brooms, halters, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 51 Lexington-av., HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.: Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suite, centre tables, window shades, curtains and cornices, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; stair carpets, stair rods, oil-cloths, extension dining table, chairs, china, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at private residence No. 141 West 22d-st.: Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suite, centre tables, black-walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; dining table, chairs, china, crockery, glassware, &c.; oil-cloths, stair carpets, stair rods, window shades, hall stand, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.—THURSDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 32 Bond-st., consisting of Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, lace window curtains, oil-cloths, black-walnut secretary bedsteads, cottage suites, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes and parlor suites, hair mattresses, white china dinner crockery, glassware, &c., &c.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

DEPUT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., April 19, 1869.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY AND STORES AND CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, will be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, (at Camp Stein, corner Scott and McHenry sts.,) on TUESDAY, April 27, 1869. A few of the articles are mentioned, as follows:

OFFICE DESKS, CHAIRS, TABLES, IRON SAFES, MATTING, HEATING STOVES, COOKING STOVES, &c., &c.

Also, a large number of OVERCOATS, (Mounted and Infantry,) HATS, CAPS, JACKETS, (Artillery and Cavalry,) BLOUSES, (lined and unlined,) TROUSERS, BED-SACKS, (single and double,) HOSPITAL TENTS, WALL TENTS, &c., &c.

A large number of WOOLEN BLANKETS (11,864) will likewise be offered for sale.

Complete lists of the property can be obtained at this office. Lists may also be obtained in New-York, at the office of Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Army Building, corner of Houston and Greene streets; and at the Quartermaster's office in Philadelphia.

The sale will begin at 12 M. Purchases must be removed without delay.

Terms: Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 18 S. Charles-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

TRADE SALE OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.

GEORGE COOK will sell by

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee and Mons. Anjac.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
HANDY ANDY. Principal character by Dan Bryant.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D. and IVANHOE. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Lewis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.

BOOTH'S THEATRE
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, Davidge and Miss J. Fiddes.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
CONSCRIPT and ALADDIN. Leading character by Miss Marriott.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—ALADDIN.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND ORATORIO, HAYDN'S "CREATION." Mme. Parepa-Rosa and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE TEMPEST, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
RED HOT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

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EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES. Day and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
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EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

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CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILD, with great portraits of MAXIMILIAN and CARLOTTA.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Italian Budget was presented to the Chambers yesterday, and appears to have created a very favorable impression. The income tax of the Government is steadily increasing, and the expenditure decreasing; and it will be unnecessary to impose any new taxes during the current year.

A Mazzinian conspiracy of a somewhat formidable character has been discovered in Milan, and several of the chiefs have been arrested.

The Prussian Government has caused to be conveyed to the French War Minister the expression of its satisfaction with the pacific tone of his recent speech in the Corps Legislatif.

The Spanish Cortes is considering a project for the reorganization of the army on the Prussian system.

The Cortes, in informal meeting, have been unable to nominate any candidates for the Spanish Crown. SERRANO declares that it must be "MONTPENSIER or a Republic." In the event of the latter, PRIM, it is thought, aspires to the Presidency.

The negotiations for a Franco-Belgian conference have fallen into abeyance.

CUBA.

Dispatches from Havana seem to show that the Spanish officials have at length determined to act with vigor against the insurgents. General LATONA is about to take the field with a very strong force, and will undertake to restore railroad communication between Havana and Neuvitas. The Catalonian volunteers have departed for Jibara, and a steamer has arrived with 1,000 regular troops from Spain.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer *Arizona* from Aspinwall, on the 13th, we have interesting correspondence from Central and South America. The United States and Colombia are tranquil. The Chilian Agricultural Exhibition forms the great topic of conversation. In Peru yellow fever was committing great devastation among the inhabitants.

CONGRESS.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. WILSON's resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to cause further surveys to be made for a railway or ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien was laid over. Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported that under the new contract for public printing a saving of $18,000 a year would be effected. Mr. CARPENTER urged the adoption of a resolution calling on all the Departments for information in regard to the number of their employes and other particulars; which evoked a long debate in regard to the civil service, the recent appointments, and so forth. At 1:30 the Senate went into Executive Session.

GENERAL.

Three children were burned to death in a dwelling-house at Nashville, Tenn., on Monday morning. The house took fire, and they were suffocated before aid could reach them.

Reports continue to arrive in regard to the recent storms and consequent floods. In various parts of the State of New-York the dams of rivers and ponds have been bursting, and have caused an immense amount of disaster. At a place called Moriah Centre, the Town Clerk's office, a cabinet store, the post office, a music hall, a barn and numerous other buildings were swept away. At Buffalo the Grand Trunk Railway track is completely under water. No trains could leave Buffalo last night for New-York on account of the high water at Rome. There was a severe gale raging on Long Island Sound last night, and the steamer *Providence* was compelled to put into Newport. At Montpelier, Vt., the freshet is described as the worst that has occurred during the past twenty years. A fierce rain-storm swept over the State of Ohio and Indiana yesterday, destroying many railroad bridges and culverts.

HENRY J. BECKER, who was for thirty years a steamboat Captain on the Hudson River, died at Lahsinburg on Saturday, aged 73 years.

Ex-Governor HENRY A. WISE has been ill in Richmond for several days, and last night was not expected to recover.

The report going the rounds of the newspapers, that Bishop ODENHEIMER, of New-Jersey, has refused to confirm ladies wearing false hair, is publicly denied by authority.

Some burglars worked all Saturday and Sunday nights to rob the City Bank at Pittsburg, Penn., and were finally scared away by the porter on Monday morning.

The statement that WM. HARVEY, builder, has instituted a suit for $14,000 against General HOWARD, growing out of a contract made for the erection of the Howard University in Washington, is untrue.

The receipts from internal revenue and customs are considerably in advance of last year's estimates. The estimates of Commissioner WELLS for the revenue was $150,000,000, while the receipts to date are $110,000,000, with ten weeks remaining of the fiscal year, for which the receipts cannot be less than $50,000,000, which will make the aggregate at least $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 in excess of Mr. WELLS' estimate.

The Governor of New-Jersey has appointed Messrs. FITZ JOHN PORTER, W. M. SHIPMAN and BENJ. G. CLARK Commissioners to look after the interests of the State in the Stevens Battery, acquired by the will of the late Mr. STEVENS.

A train of cars on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad sunk through a trestle bridge, on Thursday morning, near Dresden, Tenn. The engineer and fireman were killed, and several passengers injured. A precisely similar accident occurred on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at about the same hour, a train of cars sinking through the trestle bridge at Trenton. In this case the engineer and two passengers were killed.

The Railroad Committees of both Houses have ordered a favorable report of the New-York City Arcade Underground Railway bill.

In St. Louis, Mo., an old building fell yesterday, and three men were buried in the ruins. One of them, MICHAEL DELANEY, was killed; the others being more or less injured.

An engine running in advance of the Tuesday night's passenger train on the Black River Railroad was thrown down an embankment, three miles from LYONS Falls. HUGH CROCKER, Superintendent of the road, was killed, and other persons on the engine much injured.

The failure is announced of the firm of MAYER BROTHERS, wholesale tobacco dealers in New-York and Louisville, the total liabilities being $200,000.

The steamer *Bristol* laid over at Newport, R. I., all night, being unable to pursue the voyage on account of a dense fog prevailing on the Sound.

The Board of Trustees of Harvard University met yesterday to again consider the election of Professor CHARLES W. ELIOT as President of the University, and again adjourned without definite result.

A man named JACOB ELLISON, of Newport, Herkimer County, who was on his way to Iowa, had his pocket picked while changing cars at Suspension Bridge, on Monday, of a pocket-book containing money, notes and a draft on New-York valued at upward of $10,000. Mr. ELLISON thinks he was robbed while assisting a lady and her child to change cars.

MAHER, *alias* Robinson, who has been so long held under a charge of complicity in the Rogers murder, was yesterday discharged by Judge CARDOZO, no opposition being made by the District-Attorney.

A hearing on the application of JOHN S. YOUNG for a *mandamus* against the Police Commissioners, was had yesterday before Judge CARDOZO in Supreme Court, Chambers. The affidavits on both sides were read and argument postponed until Monday next.

The funeral of Professor J. J. OWEN, D. D., LL.D., Vice-President of the New-York Free College, took place yesterday afternoon, and was attended by Professors WEBSTER, ANTHON, DORMUS, and other members of the learned professions. The funeral discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. ADAMS.

The strike of the drivers upon the Second-avenue Railroad closed yesterday by a compromise with the directors, in which the drivers were the gainers.

The investigation in the case of WM. H. MUMLER, accused of obtaining money by fraud, trick and device, in selling to customers what purported to be spirit photographs of departed relatives and friends, was begun yesterday morning before Justice DOWLING. Considerable testimony was taken, after which the examination was adjourned till to-morrow.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday, the question of the feasibility of abolishing corporeal punishment in the schools was referred to the Committee on By-laws.

Among the passengers by the steamship *Holsatia*, from Hamburg and Havre, arrived yesterday morning, is M. C. B. RICHARD, bearer of dispatches of the United States Legation at Berlin and the Consulates of Berlin and Havre, to the United States Government.

Cotton was quiet at yielding prices yesterday. Flour, Wheat and Corn were depressed and lower on a moderate movement. The reduced figures induced some export call for Spring Wheat and Mixed Corn. Provisions were in fair request, especially new Mess Pork, which advanced. There was rather more doing in Coffee at steady rates. Sugars were heavy and somewhat cheaper. Petroleum was firm and in fair demand. Strained Resin fairly active and buoyant. Freights rather brisker, with 571 vessels of all classes in port.

The Proposed Demand for the Cession of Canada.

The idea that Great Britain can be coaxed or bullied into ceding Canada to the United States, as a confession of the insult and an atonement for the injury she inflicted upon us during the rebellion, is one of the most preposterous and absurd that ever entered the head of a Western Senator. We hope and trust that the Administration will not be seduced or betrayed into instructing our Minister to make any suggestion of this kind to the British Ministry: it would betray at once a degree of diplomatic ignorance, and a contempt of diplomatic decency, not at all creditable to any department of the Government.

If we are to have "negotiations" with Great Britain at all on this subject, we must start on some other basis than this. The offences we charge upon Great Britain are such as "negotiation" has nothing to do with. Damages cannot pay for insults, nor for the prolongation of our war, with the loss of life and treasure which it involved. And the attempt to negotiate for satisfaction under such wrongs must, of necessity, involve us not only in failure but in ridicule. And nothing could make the failure more complete and the disgrace more signal than to propose the cession of Canada, with her four millions of people, as the measure of the satisfaction which we require.

If the people of Canada *desire* annexation to the United States and apply to the Home Government for release from its authority in order to carry out that desire, their action would afford a basis on which the matter might be arranged. But until that, or something like it, has been done, the less we meddle with the matter the better. The less we have to say about a cession of Canada by England, as a means of atoning for her wrongs and insults to us in the *Alabama* business, the more likely shall we be ever to obtain such a cession.

We concur in the general view of the case presented by Mr. SUMNER in his recent speech. But we confess we do not see how even on that basis, *friendly* negotiations are to be easily opened between the two Governments, for an adjustment of differences. The tenor and tendency of that speech is toward war, rather than a peaceful settlement. And Senator CHANDLER's proposition in the Senate is unquestionably and avowedly in that direction. The paramount object in both cases is to compel England to do, what will most humiliate her, in satisfaction of the wrongs she has done us. This cannot be done by negotiation. It can only be done by war:—and whenever the attempt to accomplish it in that way is resolved upon, we hope the job will be let out to Senator CHANDLER and his constituents. They seem to have more leisure on their hands just now than the rest of the country.

Lord Stanley and His Relations to Political Parties in England.

The position of Lord STANLEY in English political life has once more been made the theme of a somewhat animated discussion. There is perhaps no public man in England whose *judgment* is so thoroughly respected by all parties as Lord STANLEY. It was but recently that Mr. BRIGHT went out of his way to pronounce a high eulogium upon him, and there can be no doubt that the peculiar qualities of his mind are appreciated not by the political class alone, but by the great body of reading and reflecting Englishmen. Yet Lord STANLEY's career has always been commented upon with singular asperity by a portion of the English Press. Leading statesmen may reasonably have some hesitation in attacking a man, whose gravest fault is said to be a quick perception of the defects or merits of *both* sides of any question, and who is ever ready to admit that there is a great deal of force in the view which he opposes. The public journals have less patience with a characteristic which neither makes a man a friend to be depended on, nor qualifies him as an opponent to be hated. The Conservatives, as a party, have probably less admiration for Lord STANLEY than the Liberals. He is not "thorough" enough to please them, and his mind does not travel in a sufficiently narrow groove. Mr. GATHORNE HARDY is the type of leader the Conservatives prefer to follow, only that they have found ability, of a larger kind than he can boast of, indispensable. The policy of "no surrender" is what they would choose, if they could, on every great question of the day. They have, therefore, little sympathy with one of their own number, who, in the midst of their impotent clamors against the abolition of the Irish Church, declares that the nation has decided the issue, and that its decision must be respected. Mr. DISRAELI and Lord STANLEY are perhaps the only two eminent Conservatives who are capable of boldly changing front in deference to the opinion of the nation.

The usual comments of the English Press on Lord STANLEY appear to us to be unjust, and even offensive, in the assumption upon which they are based, that Lord STANLEY is at heart a Liberal, and merely remains in the Conservative ranks from respect to family ties. The writers who take this for granted never appear to be conscious that they are casting a damaging imputation upon Lord STANLEY. They are simply intent upon explaining the mystery of so clever a man not being avowedly a Liberal. Extreme partisans in England, as elsewhere, cannot be brought to understand that it is quite possible for a man to hold views very much opposed to their own, and yet not be dishonest or deficient in natural intelligence. Hence the great chorus of wonder which is constantly raised in England concerning Lord STANLEY. Every Liberal has explained to his own satisfaction why Mr. DISRAELI calls himself a Conservative. There is no secret about that. It is because he is "unprincipled," and desires only place and power. Supposing the latter motive prevailed with him, it is clearly a great mistake that he did not join the Liberals long ago. But the explanation which thus disposes of Mr. DISRAELI cannot be applied, even by the least generous of Radicals, to Lord STANLEY. He has shown rather a contempt for power and place than an over-anxiety to win them. He stands surveying the struggles of political life with intense interest, but it is the interest of a philosopher rather than of a partisan. He is curious to ascertain on which side the preponderance of truth lies. When he has settled this point he frankly declares his convictions, whether his own friends or his adversaries gain by his support. For this he is called "unsympathetic," is told that his mind is "colorless," and is warned that the highest rewards of the public man can never be his, unless he throws himself into the contending ranks with greater heartiness. It is extraordinary that English writers have not yet perceived that such warnings are worse than thrown away on Lord STANLEY.

We look upon it as unfortunate that Lord STANLEY could not sincerely have embraced the principles of the Liberal Party, for it at present greatly needs a mind such as he would have brought to it. The Liberals have, as a rule, too much contempt for opinions which happen to be in conflict with their own, and their chief, Mr. GLADSTONE, is in no peculiarity more completely their representative than in this. The story which has been going the rounds of the English papers may or may not be true, but it is universally allowed to be very characteristic of Mr. GLADSTONE. A very old friend and colleague of Mr. GLADSTONE's, Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, has not been able to persuade himself that Mr. GLADSTONE's Irish Church policy is just in itself, or likely to prove beneficial to the nation. Consequently he opposes Mr. GLADSTONE, and the story is that Mr. GLADSTONE, meeting Sir ROUNDELL PALMER in the lobby of the House of Commons, went as near as he decently could to "cutting him," and allowed his coldness to be seen by all the spectators. Mr. GLADSTONE cannot forgive any man for not holding every view which he holds, and this is specially unreasonable from the frequency and rapidity with which Mr. GLADSTONE changes or modifies his views. Mr. BRIGHT, again, has never erred on the side of extreme toleration toward men who differed with him. Mr. LOWE will not suffer his best friends to question his decrees. In a Cabinet so constituted, the qualifying ingredient of Lord STANLEY would have been very salutary. Had a man of his cast of mind ever possessed influence with the Liberal leaders, we should not have seen Mr. BRIGHT calling for the vengeance of the working classes on Mr. LOWE, nor should we have had Mr. LOWE declaring that Mr. BRIGHT was a "turbulent demagogue," and that his life and oratory resembled the "foam which rides on the crest of the stormy wave, and bespatters the rock it cannot shake." Mr. LOWE would also have refrained from accusing Mr. GLADSTONE so often of organized hypocrisy. These three statesmen now sit side by side every night on the same bench, but their bitter words in reference to each other are not forgotten. Lord STANLEY has avoided such errors as those which produced these scandals, by reason of the very qualities which his critics condemn in him.

"We all agree," said Lord STANLEY at Glasgow, "in what we want. What we differ in is as to the manner of coming by it." This statement has been much cavilled at, but surely if we apply it to the important questions of the day it is eminently just. Lord STANLEY might have said, "We all want to see the lot of the poorer classes immensely improved; we all wish to see Ireland contented and happy; we all desire the substantial progress and prosperity of our countrymen. But we differ as to the means by which these ends are to be brought about." The London *Times*, with strange illiberality, construes this into an apology for Lord STANLEY's silence in the debate on the Irish Church bill, and sets aside the whole meaning and purport of Lord STANLEY's remark. "Our complaint," remarks the *Times*, "is that by persisting in retaining a position which was at first unavoidable, he cripples his energies, and deprives England of the service he would render the nation, because he is in alliance with men whose opinions he does not share." Mr. LOWE could scarcely have contrived to insult an opponent more deeply while pretending to compliment him. The *Times* assumes, without the smallest justification, that Lord STANLEY is an imposter who technically belongs to one party, while all his convictions are with the opposite party.

The designation of "Liberal-Conservative" fairly describes Lord STANLEY, so far as we can judge of his opinions from every public declaration of them he has yet made. And surely it is possible for a statesman to be useful to his country, even though he may not be in exact accord with the prevailing opinions of the hour. It appears to us that Lord STANLEY told the working classes some truths recently, which it might be well if men like Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. LOWE were to undertake to teach a little more frequently. He warned them against training themselves to lean too heavily on the arm of the State. Government has its proper functions, but "if you try to make it a Providence on earth," you will injure it without benefiting yourself. With regard to war, he asked the workingmen to be very cautious how they demanded it, since, when it occurred, it pressed so severely upon them. Advice of this kind is very good, although it comes from a man who calls himself a Conservative.

We can quite believe that Lord STANLEY will yet perform services for which his countrymen will not be ungrateful, even though he became the chief Conservative leader. That he is the son of Lord DERBY is not sufficient to account for every political conviction he has avowed in the course of his career. Most men's opinions are influenced by their education and associations, and perhaps if Lord STANLEY had been the son of a Whig Earl he would now be an advanced Liberal. As it happens, a Tory Earl was his father, and we find him a Conservative. The difference is, that we do not accuse Lord AMBERLEY of lavish submission to his father. Lord STANLEY has formed his opinions for himself, and he is at least as promising a man as any that can be found in the Liberal ranks. And it ought not to be forgotten that at a time when English Liberal statesmen were protesting that JEFFERSON DAVIS had made a nation, Lord STANLEY, with Mr. DISRAELI, counseled forbearance toward the North. This may be a slight matter now, but it further tends to reveal the fair and impartial nature of Lord STANLEY's mind, and it might excuse the wish that there were more men in English public life exactly like him.

Prison Punishments.

The late tragical results of the severe punishment of mutinous prisoners in our State Prisons has led to the introduction in the Senate of a bill to "abolish certain punishments." It is difficult to imagine how the characters who find their way into our prisons are to be controlled except by the exercise of arbitrary power and execution of stringent and even severe rules; nevertheless it is not to be disputed that many of our prison keepers and attendants are men of hardened and cruel natures and that often the punishment inflicted is most inhuman. The "shower bath" is a torture hardly less severe than the "rack" or "wheel"; "tying up by the thumbs" and "bucking" are severer punishments than the "stock," and unworthy of use in a civilized community. We do not know which of the many punishments of an objectionable character the bill proposes to abolish, but certainly these ought to be condemned and prohibited. If the degree of punishment is simply to torture and maim the physical man, rather than to subdue his unruly and mutinous spirit, these punishments are admirable; but as they generally result either in disabling the victim physically or making him more stubborn and sullen in disposition and vindictive in nature, we cannot perceive the great advantages of their employment.

The true and proper punishment for mutinous prisoners is to be found in the increase of their labors and the extension of their time of service. Let a rogue on entering prison understand that his release and the amount and nature of his labor while confined are to depend on his good behavior, cheerful disposition and obedience to prison laws and prison officials, and he will require very little physical punishment. When he is refractory, make him do overwork; if persistently vicious, extend the term of his confinement; but if, on the contrary, he is perfectly docile, shorten his term of sentence. It is simply the application of the old system of rewards and punishments which influence all men. They are the regulations which have been found most useful in prison management in Europe. The English "ticket-of-leave" and its French prototype are recognized as powerful influences in prison management, and as long as the prisoners remain in confinement their influences are beneficial not only in producing good discipline, but in correcting the habits and forming the character of the prisoner. It is the fault not of the regulation itself, but of a defective police system, that a "ticket-of-leave" renders the possessor after his discharge from prison subject to a strict surveillance, when, on the contrary, it should go far to exempt him from quick suspicion and prompt arrest on light evidence.

We sadly need the "ticket-of-leave" system in the prisons of this country, combined with the power to inflict overwork as a punishment, and to extend the term of service of criminals who are unfit to be free. There are numbers of criminals now detained in our prisons, and becoming daily more corrupt from association with more vicious men than themselves, who might with propriety be released, conditional on their good conduct. Occasionally our Judges apply this principle in the cases of convicted criminals of whose reformation they have reason to be hopeful by suspending sentence indefinitely; and there are several men in this City now living with the sentence of the law for past crimes hanging over them. There are also in our prisons many convicts who at the expiration of their terms of sentence will be as totally unfit to be free as when they went in, and who ought not to be turned loose in society to plunder it. For the first class we need a "ticket-of-leave" system, which will not have the disadvantage with the Police of being a brand rather than a reward of merit to the criminal; it is hard enough that the possession of such a certificate of good conduct should drive the former convict from all good society and honest employment. For the second class we need a Commission, with power to extend the term of service from time to time for the protection of society. While our legislators are abolishing punishments which break the bones rather than the spirits of unruly men, let them also devise means to encourage the reformation of criminals, and protect society from the incorrigible ones.

Contested Seats.

In November, elections were held in the several districts of this State, for representatives in the State Legislature, for the present session. In several districts there was doubt as to the persons really chosen and the matter was investigated, as usual, by committees of the Legislature. And now, again as usual, just at the close of the session, those committees have made their reports, which in most cases are to the effect that the *wrong* men have been admitted to seats,—that men who were *not* elected by the people have been allowed to sit as their representatives through the entire session, and the men whom they *did* elect have been kept out. And, just as the session is over, when it is impossible practically to remedy the wrong thus done, the fact is admitted and the rightful members as a mere matter of form admitted to their seats.

We agree with the *Tribune* in thinking that it is time this contemptible farce was given up. It "*has* been played for years, and is growing stale," in Congress as well as in the State Legislatures. The question of contested seats ought in every case to be settled before the session begins,—before the work, for which representatives are chosen at all, is entered upon. There is not the slightest necessity for the long delay that always occurs:—and its only result is to pay *two* men the salary of a member,—one for *not* doing what he was elected to do, and the other for preventing him from doing it.

Log-Rolling at Albany.

Quite a number of very important bills are still awaiting action of the Legislature at Albany, and the day of adjournment is so close at hand as to inspire the fear, in the minds of their friends, that they may fail. We understand that their fate is likely to depend on that of some other bills,—like the one concerning the Tax Commissioners, for example. It is generally understood that the friends of the bills first referred to can secure their passage only by consenting to the passage of the others. In other words, an extensive system of *log-rolling* has been devised, and is to be put in operation at the last moment, when it will be evident that in no other way can the passage of good bills possibly be secured. In this way it is hoped that the vetoes of Governor HOFFMAN can be overruled, and some of the most obnoxious bills of the session be passed by the aid of members who are anxious to secure the passage of bills of their own. We hope this swindling scheme will be defeated, and that the honest men of both parties will refuse to be thus dragged into the support of measures utterly unjustifiable in themselves and odious to the public.

Help for the Working Poor.

The *Tribune* can have no sympathy for the Second-avenue car drivers, while so many fields are open to tillage and so anxious for laborers in the West. This is our neighbor's panacea for all the evils that afflict the poor in large cities. We do not doubt that it is adequate:—the only trouble with it is that it happens to be utterly impracticable. How are the poor, who cannot earn enough to be sure of a dinner or a roof for themselves and their families, to get to the far West, where these untilled lands are located? A good deal of traveling must be done, and a good deal of money must be paid for it, before they can get into the region where the *Tribune's* "ready relief" begins to be possible; and money is precisely the thing in which the poor are lacking. Working men, who are well to do, who can live comfortably and accumulate a few hundred dollars, can avail themselves of this advice; but they do not need it. Those who *do* need it are the ones who cannot possibly avail themselves of it. What is to be done for them? Their wants grow more and more pressing. The expense of living does not diminish, while their wages do. Their numbers are increasing, and they are becoming more and more an incubus on society. If the Trades Unions would contribute funds to send them West, instead of supporting them in idleness here, they would render them a better and more lasting service; but, of course, it would be against their principles to do anything so practical and prosaic as this.

MINOR TOPICS.

So far as GRANT's diplomatic appointments are indicative of his foreign policy, he is assuredly in favor of *maintaining the peace with all foreign Powers.* For Secretary of State he selected one of the most conservative, temperate and pacific statesmen in the whole country; and his appointment of Mr. FISH certainly does not show his design to force war upon all the European Powers, or any of them. If he had wanted to fight everybody, he would probably have selected General BANKS for the State Department. For Minister to England, the President selected Mr. MOTLEY, a man whom the English regard as preëminently friendly to their country, and all whose antecedents are of an unaggressive and unwarlike character. Had GRANT intended to pick a quarrel with England, he would probably have chosen CHANDLER as our representative at the Court of St. James. The representative sent to France is not of a belligerent nature, and Mr. WASHBURNE is not at all likely to get into a row with the Emperor. There are a great many objections urged to Mr. SANFORD as Minister to Spain, but no one has represented him as a quarrelsome or enraged person, likely to plunge his country into difficulties. In fact, from the Foreign Secretary down through the list of appointments, the indications are that GRANT's disposition is in favor of preserving a good understanding with all the Powers of the world.

The people of Kansas will find it to their interest to deal as kindly as possible with the body of settlers whom the telegraph reports as having arrived there from this City, as the advance guard of a large emigration. Don't screw the last dollar out of them. Don't cheat them out of their last cent. Don't disgust them with Kansas. Make things generally as pleasant as possible for them. Help them to success in their adventure. If this is done, not two thousand, but twenty thousand industrious, intelligent people—every man possessed of a little ready cash—will soon join those whose arrival is announced from this locality.

We wish that some municipal board, or some branch of local administration, would undertake the establishment of free popular bathing places, in view of the hot and dirty weather that will soon be upon us. It would help the public health, and improve the public morals. We notice that a meeting is called to-morrow night to talk about the subject. We also notice a proposition before the Common Council to lease on very easy terms, to a man named in the ordinance, for the purpose of public salt-water baths, a "slip or basin 200 feet in front of the Battery, at the easterly end, adjoining the lands under water upon the westerly side." The lessee is to hold this, for ten years, at a rent not exceeding $500 a year. This looks to us marvelously like a "job." For not only is this bathing ground not to be free, but no restriction is put upon the charges to the public. The Common Council ought to appropriate the locality designated as a free bathing ground.

It must be remembered that some of the persons who, after being talked of for prominent office, have missed a nomination by President GRANT, are not to be regarded as having entirely failed in their ambition. It is something, to some men, to be talked of by all the newspapers as a candidate for this or that high place, and to be puffed as highly accomplished, and eminently fit, and all that sort of thing. Next to the pleasure of getting a first-class Mission, or a high post in one of the Departments, is the pleasure of being talked about for one or the other.

We have two dispatches from Italy under date of yesterday,—one from Florence and the other from Milan—one announcing the presentation of a satisfactory budget by the Minister of Finance, and the other announcing the discovery of a formidable Mazzinian conspiracy. We had hoped that with the downfall of the Italian despotisms and the formation of a united Liberal Government for the whole country, the day of Mazzinian conspiracies was over. But the Revolutionary party have long been on ill terms with the present Administration, especially on account of its Roman policy, and we have had repeated reports of their plots for its overthrow by violent means. We do not believe there is any hope of their success, and we hope there is not; for their success would certainly involve the destruction of Italian unity, which was only gained after the struggles of ages. The item in regard to the finances of the Kingdom is exceedingly satisfactory. The Treasury has been the weak point of VICTOR EMANUEL's government; and we have been able to see little prospect of financial improvement until there was a revivification of Italian industry, and such a change in the popular habits as could only be wrought by the progress of education and intelligence. It is pleasing to learn, however, that the revenue is increasing and the expenditures diminishing, and that no increase of taxation will be necessary for the current year.

We had a very loud and impressive proclamation, not long ago, from our City authorities, of their purpose to clear the sidewalks of all obstructions and give our people what they have a right to claim, the free use and enjoyment of the public streets. What has become of these hopeful pledges? Nothing of the sort has been done. Apple and peanut stands still encumber and occupy nearly every foot of the sidewalk surrounding the City Hall Park; dry goods boxes prevent walking altogether in the narrower streets, and a full third of the sidewalks in Broadway is occupied by private persons for their private business. Has the whole thing been abandoned as impracticable? Or were the authorities content with having made a noise in the newspapers about it, without ever intending any practical reform?

We are constantly receiving inquiries from persons in this part of the country and in Europe, as to the most desirable portion of the Western States for emigrants. It is impossible for an editor to answer these inquiries, as the desirability of different locations depends upon the character and pursuit and purpose of the person wishing to emigrate. In this vast country, for example, there are all sorts of climates, and some regions are eminently adapted for agriculture, while others are better fitted for grazing or mining. Even for agricultural pursuits, there is great variety of choice. Here cereals can be raised to the best advantage, there the Southern staples; here apples or peaches, there oranges or figs; here silk and there tea; here cotton, or tobacco, or sugar, or corn; here hog-raising pays best, and there something else. The best way for persons desiring to emigrate to the West is to send to the Land Office at Washington and get a copy of Commissioner WILSON's report, where he will find details as to settlement, preëmpion and the characteristics of different localities.

The description in our last number of the little American guano island in the Pacific Ocean is a very interesting one, for naturalists as well as general readers. This islet, lying under the equator, is over a mile long, composed of sand and guano, and resting on the top of a submarine mountain, within the foaming circle of its perilous reefs—a solitary spot, but not a silent one; for the reefs are forever noisy below, and the *nuekos*, gannets, frigate-pelicans, marlinspikes, ocean butterflies, and all the rest, are forever noisy above. The birds were the sole owners of the little territory till Mr. BAKER found it in 1848. Our correspondent's accounts of life and nature in the island were of value to everybody.

It is a pleasure to find matters to commend in any part of the administration of City affairs, and we are happy to see what good things have been done by the Board of Health in a variety of ways—such as the clearing out of dirty cellars, the doing away with all the dumping-places, the watching of the foreign ships, the opening of holes in walls and partitions for the ventilation of ill-built houses, the clearing of sewers, the removals of street obstructions, &c., &c. The Sanitary Board is the most important in the City, and its working should be as regular and incessant as that of any other business whatsoever. In this respect New-York is slowly getting herself out of the old Slough of Despond which everybody remembers, and will yet be a well-ordered and healthful metropolis.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MME. PAREPA-ROSA'S CONCERT.

STEINWAY'S large hall was not so well attended last evening as we expected that it would have been—considering that it was Mme. PAREPA-ROSA's first appearance since her protracted and serious indisposition. The public, we take it, has its own preferences, and it is probable that in the choice of two nights the public preferred to go to the oratorio of to-night rather than the concert of last night. Be this as it may, there was an excellent bill for those who had the pleasure of hearing it interpreted. Mme. ROSA was received with enthusiasm. She appeared to be in excellent health, and was never in better voice. The well-known cavatina "Di Piacer" was sung with exquisite clearness and sweetness. It won an *encore*, and Mme. ROSA sang the pretty ballad, "I cannot sing the old songs," with remarkable feeling. The lady selected in the second part other pieces from her *repertoire*, and was equally successful. There is not a trace of distress in her voice. It is as sweet and persuasive, as large and commanding as ever it was. Mr. NORDBLOM, a new tenor from the north of Europe, made his *début* on this occasion. The gentleman has a soft tenor voice, which he controls with more ease than skill. In BEETHOVEN'S "Adelaide," he missed everything that was earnest, and accomplished everything that was artificial. Nevertheless he was agreeable to the audience, and in less ambitious flights may succeed. Mr. PEASE was the pianist, and played a fantasie from "Crispino," and a duet from "Barbe Bleue," with considerable brilliancy, the latter with Mr. COLBY. The well-known artists, Signor FERRANTI and Mr. CARL ROSA, were also on the programme.

To-night HAYDN'S oratorio of the "Creation" will be given with full orchestra, chorous, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The grand complimentary testimonial to Mr. NEIL BRYANT takes place to-night at this establishment. The merits and popularity of the gentleman insure for it a perfect success, and we are glad to know that this result has already been attained. The sale of tickets has been unusually large. The programme is varied, commencing with Mr. DAN BRYANT in "Handy-Andy." In this piece the support of members of various City companies has been secured. Elsewhere on the programme we find the names of Mr. LEVY, the celebrated cornet player; Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, the pianist; Mr. TONY PASTOR, Mr. JOS. EMMETT, Mr. F. MORAN, Mr. N. W. GOULD, and of the entire corps of Bryant's Minstrels. It would be hard to find a more attractive bill at any place of amusement.

Auction Sale of Oil Paintings.

This evening an important sale of oil paintings, comprising the whole collection recently on exhibition at Mr. KNOEDLER'S old establishment, will take place at the gallery of Messrs. H. D. MINER & BARKER. Among the paintings are valuable works by Kensett, James Hart, Wm. Hart, Gignoux, Ehninger, Stone, E. Frere, Beranger Hamman, Paul Weber, A. Achenbach, Prof. Hubner, Verboeckhoven, Lobrichon, Moulinet, Roffiaen and other American and foreign artists. The sale will be continued to-morrow evening.

Police Commissioner Acton.

The question whether Mr. THOS. C. ACTON, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, will resign or not has been for some days in a doubtful condition. Mr. Superintendent KENNEDY, who recently returned from a visit to Mr. ACTON, at his farm in Connecticut, conversed freely with him on the subject, and learned that Mr. ACTON had fully determined to press his resignation to acceptance, and had instructed the Clerk to the Board to tender his formal resignation to the Boards of Police, Excise and Health. The reason for this persistent refusal to consider the wishes of so large a number of our leading merchants and others, is that Mr. ACTON feels that his shattered health can only be repaired by positive quiet and constant repose, which he could not hope to gain while even nominally a member of the three most important Commissions in this City. Though profoundly grateful for the kind consideration and compliment paid him by the mercantile community in requesting him to remain in these Commissions, he feels that he cannot comply with their wishes and at the same time pay a proper regard to the condition of his health, now so precarious. In Mr. ACTON the public loses a faithful servant, who in the troublous times of the past has rendered the State most essential service. It is to be sincerely hoped that he may yet live many years and enjoy the honorable reputation he has made for himself through so long a term of public service.

The Death of

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, from Havana April 17, reached this port yesterday. Purser R. W. ALBERT has our thanks for courtesies.

The Situation—Cuban Flags of Truce—Confiscation—Proclamations by Captain-General Dulce—Rumors—The Case of the Mary Lowell.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 17.

The incipient riot inaugurated during the execution of LEON and CASTILLA did not end with the casualties which took place on the immediate scene of the execution. Several assassinations were reported afterward. The accounts given by Spaniards, Cubans and the Spanish journals about the same matter differ so materially, however, that it is impossible to get at the real state of affairs. The result, unhappily, seems to be the same, for the murders or assassinations have actually been committed. The *Voz de Cuba* and *Diario* state that the vivandiere of the Third Battalion of Volunteers was assassinated; the *Prensa* declares that she was struck in the head by a spent ball; the Cubans aver that she was shot in the breast by a volunteer; the Spaniards allege that she received several horrible gashes with a dagger from a hired assassin. The truth is that she either got very excited or else too inquisitive about what was going on and she was really struck by a spent ball. The volunteers are reported to have stated that they will enter the houses of Cubans and murder them indiscriminately if another of their number is assassinated in the streets. This same remark has been attributed to them for the past two months, yet the Cubans have not, until now, been put to death in their own abodes.

Some volunteers were lately insulted and fired at while passing a coffee-house on the Calzada San Lazaro; they in return fired on the crowd, which ran toward the sea, and they killed one person. The volunteers are the governing power in Havana; DULCE and the civil authorities are merely tools in their hands. The Cubans are unarmed, and having no regular organization to oppose the volunteers, cannot gain anything by street rows, that only keep up the bitter feeling between the opposing factions and make a reconciliation impossible. The Spaniards charge these attempts to blacks and whites hired by the leaders of the rebellion in Havana, and the charge appears plausible when we take into account the fact that the majority of the persons killed by the volunteers are colored people, and that the plan of the Cubans to foment and bring about a close union of the blacks with the whites would be of great benefit to the Cuban cause, the free blacks of Havana being as a rule very brave, and many of them having very intelligent qualities, which would make them valuable in time of war. The murders of colored people by the volunteers have already made these objects of hatred for the blacks, and many of them will gladly embrace every opportunity to knife some passing volunteer. In time this feeling will bring about a serious conflict, and no matter what the result may be, it will prove to the advantage of the Cubans, as the existence of an inimical body of blacks will compel the Spaniards to retain an army to watch them, and prevent sufficient force reaching the Central and Eastern Departments to keep the insurgents in check.

THE SITUATION.

The situation of the contending factions remains about the same. The reports of the *Diario* about the entire suppression of the insurrection in the Central Department are true, insomuch as no large bodies of insurgents are there at present, it being probable that a large portion of the latter have gone to reinforce the patriot army to make an attack on Nuevitas, so as to obtain a seaport. Nuevitas, however, is strongly fortified, its garrison has been augmented, and the Spanish men-of-war in the harbor command all the approaches with their guns. The attempt, if made by the Cubans, will fail, they being unprovided with the necessary artillery and the practical engineers needed to besiege a town of such strength as Nuevitas, but it would prove of benefit to the *morale* of their army by accustoming them to face cannon intrenchments and fortified positions. If the revolutionary leaders can thus succeed in veteranizing—to coin a word—the legions of the "patriot" army then the contest will assume at once a more problematical aspect, and, leaving Spanish politics altogether out of the debate, will render the continuance of Spanish supremacy more than a matter of speculation.

CUBAN FLAGS OF TRUCE.

A party of gentlemen from Puerto Principe, animated, doubtless, by a laudable desire to restore peace and good-will among the contending factions in the neighborhood of Sibanicu, patriotically resolved to form themselves into a flag-of-truce party, and were authorized by the Governor of the former city to proceed to the latter place to induce their misguided brethren to day down their arms and accept the olive-branch of peace offered by the Government. The arguments used by the truce party, however, failed to produce the desired effect on the obdurate hearts of the erring ones, rendered callous to the offerings of clemency on the part of the Commissioners, who did not convince the "patriots" of their error, and came sorely to grief in consequence. Furthermore, totally disregarding the inviolate character of the persons who appeared in their camp under the protection of the white flag, the insurgents made prisoners of the entire party, and placed a ransom price on the head of each. This is decidedly the sharpest if not the most honorable means of repleting their military coffers which the revolutionists have yet adopted. I give below a list of the sums apportioned to each individual opposite their respective names:

Jose Socarras	$40,000
Juan Guzman	15,000
Jacinto Agramonte	20,000
Diego de Varona	30,000
Rafael Rodrigues	15,000
Francisco Pichardo	5,000
Fernando Bueno	5,000
Jose R. Benarides	5,000
Ramon Zaldivar	10,000
The aggregate ransom amounts to	$145,000

The Press here is highly indignant over the procedure, but not all the fierce indignation of the *Voz de Cuba*, nor the thunder of the Jesuitical *Prensa*, nor the whining lamentations—more piteous than those of Jeremiah—of the *Doucella de la Marina*, will induce the heroes of the truce of Libanicu to give up the poor knights errant so virtuously simple as to trust their precious persons in such a Quixotic enterprise.

CONFISCATION.

Confiscation of the property of prominent revolutionists, and all those found in arms against the ruling powers has been decreed, and will be carried into effect forthwith. Simultaneous with the confiscation decree of General DULCE, one emanating from JOSE MORALES LEMUS, the self-styled President of the Central Department of Cuba, has also appeared. I give you the following free translation of it:

To the vile worshipers of material interests the Junta addresses itself; to those who, though not wishing to see their affairs interfered with nor their riches diminished, have not the frankness to openly affiliate themselves with the enemies of Cuba, and who boast of patriotism when among patriots and of "loyalty" when among the adherents of the Spanish Government, the following laws on the 1st April, 1869, are made known:

1. An alphabetical list of all Cubans and Porto Ricans able to furnish pecuniary aid to the cause of the revolution will be made out.

2. Letters of invitation will at once be addressed to all those capable of contributing to such a holy cause, requesting their pecuniary aid.

The names of all contributors will be kept secret should they desire it.

The President, JOSE MORALES LEMUS.
The Secretary, J. F. BASORA.

RUMORS.

Canards, or, as they are called by the Spaniards, *bolas*, are in continual circulation, the last being a fat one and keeping the city in a fever of excitement from Sunday morning until Tuesday evening, when DULCE himself came to the rescue and issued the following proclamation, which explains all:

INHABITANTS OF HAVANA: It is certain that the news received from the theatre of war is highly satisfactory; that the rebels are flying disbanded, and that their situation in the Central Department is compromised and difficult; but the news which is circulating that CESPEDES, the incendiary of your properties, the assassin of your families and your friends, is now in the Principe Fort, is an utter falsehood, invented by those who are interested to keep alive the anxiety and agitation here, in order to make capital with it in foreign countries by calumniating and offending your dignity as Spaniards and the honor of our fatherland. I announce to you now, and without fear that the result will belie my words, *the triumph of the Spanish cause in Cuba is inevitable, certain and imminent. The insurrection is overcome and conquered.* Woe to those who attempt to reanimate it!

Volunteers, seek to convince persuasively the credulous and impatient. See yourselves to those who spread rumors which, though they be pleasant, may contribute to excitement and an outbreak of the passions.

Have confidence in me as I have in you.

Your Captain-General,
DOMINGO DULCE.

HAVANA, April 12, 1869.

This document needs no comment. The italics are those of DULCE himself. He must be either in possession of information I have not yet received, or else he is over-confident. Time will show.

THE CASE OF THE MARY LOWELL.

The Government undoubtedly pretends to prove that the capture of the *Mary Lowell* was legal, although all the published testimony proves the contrary. The hatches have been opened and the arms will be landed in a few days. The English Consul-General has protested energetically against the whole proceeding, but it appears that very little attention has been paid to his protests. A very peculiar question arises in connection with this business, regarding the duties and rights of Consuls or Consul-Generals. If the British Consul-General is considered more than a simple commercial agent, and enjoys certain diplomatic privileges, by what manipulation is the American Consul-General deprived of the same prerogatives and treated as a commercial agent only? Cuba is too far from Spain, and Consuls ought to have greater power. QUASIMODO.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Arizona—$532,086 in Treasure.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Aspinwall April 13, reached this port yesterday. She brings the treasure referred to in the subjoined

SPECIE LIST.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$200,000	Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	$25,000
Eugene Kelly & Co.	115,900	Lees & Waller	21,017
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	70,000	S. L. Isaacs & Asch	2,012
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	30,914	Order	67,242
Total			$532,086

United States of Colombia—The Candidacy of General Mosquera—Anticipated Complications—Miscellaneous and Marine News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, April 13, 1869.

We have dates from Bogota, the capital of the Republic, to the 17th of March. The interior appears to be tranquil. The candidacy of General MOSQUERA, now in exile in Peru, for next President, is gaining ground, and may produce trouble. The National Congress has annulled the law of the State of Panama which confiscates the property of unsuccessful revolutionists.

The British ship *Celestial*, which vessel I wrote you had arrived at Panama with wheat and manganess from San Francisco, in a leaky condition, bound to Liverpool, has been condemned as unseaworthy, and her cargo will be reshipped.

The fine British propeller *Australian*, Captain HOARE, which broke her shaft, a month ago, near the port of Aspinwall, has been put in fine order by the Panama Railroad Company, and left last night for Liverpool.

Mr. SAMUEL SHEPPERD, of San Juan del Norte, British Consul, and an old and very respectable British merchant of that place, died of apoplexy on the 19th of March.

The French frigate *Astreé*, flying the flag of Admiral CLONE at her mizzen, arrived in this bay on the 5th.

There is no United States war vessel in this port. At Aspinwall we have the gunboat *Gettysburg*.

The Bishop of Panama, on the 4th inst., married Mr. HENRY A. MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, to one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies of this city, the Señorita JUANA VICTORIA AROSEMENA.

South America—The Chilian Expedition—Earthquake Shock at Valparaiso—Yellow Fever in Peru—Unpopularity of Balta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, April 13, 1869.

Dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 17th, and from Lima and Callao to the 27th March.

CHILI.

The coming great exhibition of agriculturists and manufacturers at Valparaiso is likely to be a success. France and England will send an immense amount of products. The United States will send little or nothing, we having, although a much nearer neighbor than the other two Powers to Chili, comparatively but little commercial intercourse with her.

The public expenditures of Chili for the present year, including $500,000 for the Indian war, are estimated as reaching $13,000,000; the ordinary revenue at $11,000,000.

In consequence of the unfavorable season, the yield of the present wheat crop will fall short of last year by one million hectolitres.

On the 15th of March a heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Valparaiso, causing much terror among the people, but no material damage was done. Vessels trembled violently in the harbor.

PERU.

The yellow fever continues to devastate the south of Peru. Its ravages in Arica, Tacna and Iquique are terrible. In Callao and Lima, up to this time, it has appeared only in a mild form.

The Customs officers in Callao had shown themselves so corrupt that President BALTA has dismissed nearly the whole batch.

The new iron bridge over the river Reinac at Lima, to cost $300,000, has been commenced. The sewers of Lima are to run under ground instead of over the surface of the streets.

Many new railroads are proposed for Peru. The building of the Arequi Pa Road is progressing rapidly.

There is a good deal of talk of revolution against BALTA, but no action has as yet been had.

The Jay Cooke Forgeries—Another Development in the Case.

The mystery which has so far involved the forgery of the checks on the Bank of the State of New-York, by means of which $26,000 was drawn from the bank over the forged signature of JAY COOKE & Co., seems to be getting denser as the case proceeds. A man giving the name of JAMES SMITH was arrested in a secret manner a few days after the forgeries were discovered, and he was in a similar manner locked up at Police Headquarters. Instead of burying their prisoner before a Magistrate, the Police authorities arraigned SMITH before Judge BEDFORD, who granted a commitment. Justice DOWLING has felt very sore over the matter, and a few days ago indulged in a fiery philipic against the Police and their manner of doing business, alleging that the forger had not been brought before him, because the Police were afraid that he knew too much of the case and its peculiar bearings, and in this way led those to whom his remarks were addressed to suppose that there was something radically wrong in the case itself, and that the Police were committing another of those outrages which he, as a Magistrate, has so often complained of and commented upon.

The case of SMITH was not much improved, in a magisterial point of view, by the extraordinary proceedings that were held by Justice DOWLING on Tuesday, the details of which only leaked out yesterday through the columns of the favorite journal of the Magistrate. It appears that at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the prisoner, SMITH, was arraigned before the Justice in an unusual place, the inner or private room adjoining the Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, where the farce of a miniature Star Chamber was enacted. The examination was exclusively private, only those personally interested in the matter being allowed in the room, and the proceedings were held in a secret and private manner. The following affidavits were then, it is understood, read and accepted by the Magistrate:

I, Alexander B. Grant, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That on the 12th day of April, 1869, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, the paper hereto annexed, purporting to be a check on the National Bank of the State of New-York for the sum of $9,587 75, drawn by Jay Cooke & Co., payable to the order of Alexander B. Hill, dated New-York, April 12, 1869, properly stamped and indorsed, "Pay to the order of B. Allen, Alexander B. Hill," was presented to the deponent, who is the paying-teller of the National Bank of the State of New-York, at the said bank, by James Smith, now present, and payment demanded by him therefor; that deponent in exchange for the annexed paper, gave him, the said Smith, the sum of $9,587 75 in lawful money of the United States of America, and that said Smith left the said bank as soon as he received the said money, after counting the same.

Alexander B. Hill, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is assistant cashier in the banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co., in the City of New-York; that he has examined the paper annexed to the affidavit of Henry L. Grant, purporting to be a check drawn by Jay Cooke & Co. on the National Bank of the State of New-York for the sum of $9,587 75, and says that the same is a forgery, and not made or drawn by any one in the employ of the said Jay Cooke & Co. authorized to draw the same.

Counsel for the bank demanded a right to examine witnesses on the point of the forgeries, but they were not permitted to proceed, and the prisoner was remanded for further examination. That Justice DOWLING has in this matter added to his reputation as a Magistrate is very doubtful, under the present view of the case. Why the prisoner was not arraigned before Justice HOGAN, the sitting Magistrate in the Tombs Police Court, does not appear, though this often happens.

ALBANY.

Passage of the City Tax Levy—The Sheriff's Bill—Defeat of the Ship News Bill—Hale's Bribery Bill—The Police Commissionership—Defeat of Broadway Widening—Ditto of the Junction Canal Bill—&c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 21, 1869.

The City Tax Levy came up for a third reading in the Senate this morning, when Senator MORRIS renewed his motion to recommit the bill for an amendment providing that the Supervisors shall have the power to fix the items of this and all future tax levies for the City of New-York. Mr. MURPHY and Mr. NICHOLS supported the amendment, and Mr. MORGAN and Mr. CROWLEY opposed it. Mr MURPHY could see no reason why New-York should not be placed on the same footing in this respect as Brooklyn, where, he said, the city authorities had always performed their duty in the matter of expenditures for the City Government to the entire satisfaction of all her citizens. (!) While he admitted that the practice had prevailed in New-York ever since the foundation of the City, of sending the tax levy to the Legislature for revision, yet he could not perceive the necessity for the distinction between that City and Brooklyn.

Mr. MORGAN said that a practice that had prevailed for so great length of time, and under the administration of all political parties, must have good reasons to support it, and among the chief of these reasons, in his opinion, was that New-York City had never yet had a charter adapted to her condition and wants.

Mr. MORRIS' amendment was voted down, as were also several other amendments, referring it to different officials in New-York to fix the items of future tax levies. The vote on all the amendments was a strict party one, the Republicans all supporting the bill as reported from the Committee of the Whole. It finally passed by 20 to 2.

During the discussion, Senator MATTOON called for the enforcement of the forty-ninth rule, against the correspondent of the *Tribune*, who stood inside the railing quietly listening to the debate. Not satisfied with getting the correspondent out of the Chamber, he followed him into the cloak-room, and ordered his expulsion from that sacred precinct. This conduct of the Senator from the Twenty-first was entirely inexplicable to the bystanders; for the most flattering eulogy ever pronounced upon the editor of the *Tribune* was uttered by this same MATTOON a few days ago, when he tried to get the Senate's indorsement of Mr. GREELEY for the Mission to St. James. It beat COLERIDGE'S eulogy on an ass all to pieces, and was supposed to indicate a "fellow feeling."

THE SHERIFF'S BILL.

The bill increasing the fees of Sheriff O'BRIEN is still in the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee, where it will be likely to undergo some transformation before it again sees the light.

THE SHIP NEWS BILL KILLED.

The bill authorizing newspaper boats to board vessels coming into New-York harbor for the purpose of obtaining news, was defeated on the third reading in the Senate by a vote of 13 to 16. A motion to reconsider was lost by the same vote.

HALE'S BRIBERY BILL.

Senator HALE'S bill for the prevention of bribery, which has already passed the Senate, was reported favorably by the Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day, by a unanimous vote, and without amendments. The Committee consists of Messrs. N. B. SMITH, ARMS, HIXON and KILHAM, Republicans, and Judge MILLER and Mr. CULLEN, Democrats. Judge MILLER is of the opinion that amendments might be made to the bill which would make it more effective, and had it not been that delay at the present stage of the session would have endangered its passage, he would have urged his amendments in Committee His idea is to place legislators in the position of jurymen, and permit a challenge of the vote of any member of the Legislature upon any bill, on the ground that he is interested in its passage, and unless he can make it appear to the satisfaction of triers that he has no interest directly or indirectly in the bill, he shall not be competent to vote. He would also allow any citizen to arrest the operation of a law by suing out, at any time within thirty days after its passage, a writ in the nature of a *quo warranto*, to investigate the circumstances attending its passage, and whether corrupt means were used in connection therewith.

It is amusing to see the ingenuity displayed to protect the people against their representatives. It strikes your correspondent that the simplest way to prevent bribery and corruption would be for the people to adopt the old fashion of electing honest men to office. But perhaps they can't find them. Indeed, when we come to reflect that there are 128 Assembly Districts in the State and only 5,000,000 inhabitants, I am inclined to think they can't.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The Assembly Committee on Cities to-day reported a bill explanatory of the law relating to the appointment of Police Commissioners, so as to cover the legal question now raised as to the right of the present Legislature to elect a man to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Commissioner ACTON. It was made the special order for this evening.

THE BROADWAY IMPROVEMENT BILL KILLED.

The bill for widening Broadway, from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street came up for third reading to-day and was defeated by a large majority. Mr. BURNS moved an amendment, that no property, except that to be benefitted by the bill, on the line of the street should be taxed for the improvement, which killed the bill.

NO JUNCTION.

The big job known as the "Junction Canal" bill, providing for the purchase by the State of that unprofitable ditch for the magnificent sum of $500,000, was killed on a third reading to-day by a large majority. It was sent back to the Committee, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

A GOAK.

The Assembly Committee on Cities reported for consideration a bill to remove the State Capital to New-York City, and that the New Court-house there be turned over for the use of the Legislature. The Democrats all favor it, because it gives them a chance to build another Court-house. S.

Election of Police Commissioner—The New Constitution.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 21.

The bill introduced this morning legalizing the election of Police Commissioner by this Legislature was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly this evening, and passed by unanimous consent.

The bill submitting the new Constitution to the people at the next Fall election was also ordered to a third reading, with the amendments adopted by the Senate.

No important nominations were sent to the Senate at the Executive Session to-day, and the Governor informs applicants for Harbor Masters, Port Wardens, &c., that there is no prospect of any changes being made.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, April 21.

The bill in reference to the collection of ship news in New-York Harbor was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Beach, Bradley, Creamer, Genet, Graham, Murphy, Nichols, Pierce, Van Patten—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Cauldwell, Chapman, Crowley, Edmunds, Folger, Hubbard, Humphrey, Kennedy, Mattoon, Nicks, O'Donnell, Palmer, Parker, Stanford, Thayer, Van Patten, Williams—17.

Mr. CREAMER moved to reconsider, and that the motion lie on the table. Lost by 11 to 12. The motion to reconsider was then lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Beach, Bradley, Creamer, Genet, Graham, Hubbard, Mattoon, Morris, Murphy, Nicks, Norton, Pierce, Tweed—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Cauldwell, Chapman, Crowley, Edwards, Folger, Humphrey, Kennedy, Nichols, O'Donnell, Palmer, Parker, Stanford, Thayer, Van Patten, Williams—16.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Little Falls Savings Bank and the Dansville Savings Bank. In relation to the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Railroad. Making provision for the support of certain dispensaries in Brooklyn.

The New York City Tax Levy coming up for the third reading, Mr. MORRIS moved to recommit, and to insert the following substitute:

"The Board of Supervisors are hereby authorized and required, as soon as convenient after the passage of this act, and annually each year thereafter, to order, and cause to be levied and raised by the tax upon estates by law subject to taxation within said county, and to be collected according to law, for use of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, such special amounts of money as such Board shall adjudge and determine necessary for the purpose, to be by said Board specified, for the government of the City of New-York."

Mr. PARKER moved to amend by inserting substantially the amendment offered by him yesterday.

Mr. CROWLEY opposed and Mr. MORGAN favored Mr. PARKER'S amendment.

In Executive Session the Senate confirmed SANDFORD EASTMAN, of Buffalo, as Commissioner of Public Charities, and also numerous notaries.

The Senate continued the discussion pending the substitute to the Tax bill. The substitute of Mr. PARKER was rejected as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Beach, Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Edwards, Graham, Mattoon, Morgan, Murphy, Nicks, Norton, Parker, Pierce, Tweed—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Chapman, Crowley, Folger, Genet, Hubbard, Humphrey, Kennedy, Morris, Nichols, O'Donnell, Palmer, Stanford, Thayer, Van Patten, Williams—16.

Mr. MURPHY offered an amendment that the Board of Supervisors shall determine the amount to be raised for city and county purposes, provided the amounts so raised shall not exceed the estimates for such purposes made by the Mayor, Comptroller and Chamberlain. Lost—14 to 16.

The vote was then taken on Mr. MORRIS' substitute, which was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Beach, Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Edwards, Genet, Graham, Hubbard, Morris, Murphy, Nichols, Norton, Pierce, Tweed—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Chapman, Crowley, Folger, Humphrey, Kennedy, Mattoon, Morgan, Nicks, O'Donnell, Palmer, Parker, Stanford, Thayer, Van Patten, Williams—15.

Mr. VAN PATTEN moved to strike out the donations for certain charitable purposes. Lost—3 to 23.

The Tax Levy then received its final reading and was passed—20 to 2, Messrs. CHAPMAN and FOLGER.

Mr. FOLGER offered a concurrent resolution to proceed to the election of a Regent of the University, in place of Rev. Dr. PARKS, on Tuesday next at 12 o'clock; also, on the same date, to elect a Police Commissioner in the place of Mr. ACTON, who is about to resign. Tabled under the rule.

REPORTS.

Amending the charter of Syracuse. Enlarging the boundary of Auburn. Incorporating the village of McGrawville. Increasing the city fund of Utica. Extending Fifth-avenue, Brooklyn, to Atlantic-avenue. For the improvement of Twenty-fifth-street, Brooklyn. Incorporating the Arcade Railway Company, for building an underground railway in New-York—Mr. CAMPBELL, of the Committee, dissenting, the case being reported for consideration. Closing a portion of Bushwick-avenue. Authorizing an extension of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad. Incorporating the Equitable Savings Institution. Regulating the tenure of office of notaries public. Relative to the Eclectic Medical College of New-York. Authorizing the construction of a railroad in Twenty-third-street, New-York—Mr. CAMPBELL dissenting. Regulating the preparation of medical prescriptions. Amending the State Excise law. Amending the Quarantine law. Adversely to exempting firemen from military duty.

Adjourned at 3:30 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Regents, announcing a vacancy in the Board, occasioned by the death of Dr. PARKS.

BILLS PASSED.

Fixing the salaries of Justices and Clerks of the Courts of Brooklyn. For an iron bridge over the Genesee Valley Canal at Portageville. To incorporate the City of Watertown.

The bill for widening Broadway between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, and between Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, was lost by a vote of 24 to 46. On motion of Mr. HITCHMAN, the motion to reconsider lies on the table.

To incorporate the Williams Safe Deposit Company. To incorporate the Ione Yacht Club.

The bill providing for the purchase of the Junction Canal of the State, at half a million dollars, coming up for final reading, Mr. SELKREG moved to recommit, with instructions to amend, as follows:

The Comptroller is hereby authorised and directed to purchase from the President and Directors of the Junction Canal Company, at the price fixed by Theo. G. YOUNGLOVE, JOSIAH T. MILLER, SANFORD E. CHURCH, LYMAN TRUMAN and SYLVESTER H. SWEET, who are hereby appointed Commissioners to appraise said canal, at a price not exceeding $500,000, their canal, extending from the Chemung Canal, in the City of Elmira, to the line of the State of Pennsylvania, where the same connects with the North Branch Canal, of that State; and said Commissioners shall make their report to the Comptroller within sixty days.

Mr. HUSTED moved to strike out the enacting clause. Carried—68 to 32.

Recess till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Railroad Committee has reported the Arcade Underground Railroad bill.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Amending the law relative to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners; the bill was afterward passed. Incorporating the Washington Market Savings Bank. Providing for the submission of the amended Constitution at the next general election. To regulate the fare on the Troy and Boston Railroad. In regard to tenants, joint and in common. In relation to the arsenal on Seventh-avenue—providing for the repair of the same. Adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIPS HOLSATIA AND RUSSIA.

The steamships *Holsatia*, from Hamburg April 8, and Havre April 10, and *Russia*, from Liverpool April 10, and Queenstown April 11, reached this port yesterday, with three days' later news than was previously at hand. Purser O. KLIEMETS, of the *Holsatia*, has our thanks for courtesies.

An English gunmaker, Mr. THOMAS WILSON, had an interview with the Emperor NAPOLEON, and had submitted to him an improvement in the Chassepot musket, calculated greatly to increase its efficiency. His Majesty, it is said, was so struck with the practical value and the simplicity of Mr. WILSON'S plan that he presented him with a gold medal of himself and the Prince Imperial.

The first of the two balls to be given by M. BURLINGAME, the Chinese Ambassador, has taken place at his hotel, in the Rue du Bel Respiro, Paris. The Mandarins, in grand costume, each followed by two interpreters, one French and the other English, circulated among the company, and were naturally the objects of much curiosity. The whole hotel was soon filled with a fashionable company, including, naturally, a large number of persons of distinction from the United States. Among the dipolomatic body were to be seen General DIX, Lord LYONS, Count DE STACKELBERG, DJEMIL-PACHA, Chevalier NIGRA, Count DE SOLMS, &c. At 1:30 o'clock a splendid supper was served, after which dancing was resumed with great spirit and continued until morning. The honors were done by Mr. and Mrs. BURLINGAME, assisted by their youngest son, a student at Heidelberg, and their nephew, Dr. LIVERMORE.

The death, at Saint-Brieuc, (Côtes du Nord,) is announced of Mlle. DE SAINT-PERME, at the age 102 years and three months.

From a recent report of the Italian Navy Minister it appears that during the year 1868 three iron-clads were completed in the Italian dockyards. These vessels were the *Venezia*, a frigate; the *Caracciolo*, a corvette; and the *Alfredo Cappellini*, a gunboat. Their aggregate tonnage was 8,000, their steam power 1,270. Four other iron-clads were in course of construction at the end of the year 1868, and the works were being pushed forward with great activity. It is remarked with satisfaction that Italy is now building her war vessels in her own dockyards, and fitting them for sea without foreign assistance, except in the case of guns, which are of the Armstrong pattern, and which have accordingly to be obtained from England.

"Most of the Sovereigns of Europe," says the *Constitutionnel*, "have charged their representatives to offer their congratulations to the Pope on the 11th April. A letter from Berlin even announces that the King of Prussia has just given a private audience to the Duke DE RATIBOR, whom his Majesty is going to send to Rome for the purpose in question. 'This special proof of respectful deference given by a Protestant monarch to the Head of the Catholic Church,' says the *North Eastern Correspondence*, 'is here made the subject of much comment.'"

The Vienna journals announce the early publication of a decree from the Minister of War, ordering a fresh reduction in the effective, and a postponement of the levy of this year until the Autumn, with the view of realising additional economies in the budget of the army. The *Press* states that Count DE GRAMONT, French Ambassador at Vienna, has affirmed, since his return from Paris, his absolute confidence in the maintenance of peace.

The senior of Austrian Generals, Baron DE LEBZELTERN, had just died at the age of 83. He had served in the campaigns of 1811 and 1813, and afterward charged with the military education of the sons of the Archduke CHARLES.

The Levant *Herald* says that the Cretan chiefs who had been for some months in prison for taking part in the late insurrection, had at length been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, with hard labor; and several of them had already been transferred to the jail where they are to undergo their punishment. The Levant *Herald* adds that, in the absence of more detailed information, it is unable to reconcile this sentence with the general amnesty proclaimed some months ago.

Miss BURDETT COUTTS is said to have proposed to provide Jerusalem with an efficient system of water supply at her own cost, and the scheme which embodies the details of her munificent offer has been laid before the Council of State. The *Levant Herald*, referring to this, says a preliminary report of the Committee to which it has been referred has been made in favor of some features of the proposal, which will probably be accepted in intirety.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Loss of the Steamship Hermann—Over Two Hundred Lives Lost—The Captain's Account of the Disaster.

From the Japan Gazette, Feb. 18.

It is our sad duty to report the loss of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Hermann*. On the night of the 13th inst., at about 9 o'clock, she ran upon a reef about 100 miles down the coast, the weather being exceedingly misty at the time. From the first there was no hope of getting her off, or even of saving the lives of all on board—of whom over 200 perished. The survivors, having landed, walked three days along the coast, when they got a Japanese boat to bring them up to Yokohama, where they arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Captain NEWELL thus recounts the disaster:

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

I was ordered to take command of the *Hermann* as soon as that vessel should return to Yokohama from Yeddo, and did so on the morning of the 13th inst. There were then on board three hundred and fifty passengers and a crew of eighty men. The heavy southwesterly gale which had prevailed for twenty-four hours previously had broken; the wind had veered to N. and E., and the barometer indicating better weather, I proceeded to sea at noon, bound to the Straits of Saugar. Outside of Cape Sagami we encountered a heavy southwesterly swell, but wind fresh from N. and E. Passed the breakers on the Milla Ledge, about six miles distant, at 4:30 P. M., and then steered N. E. by E. till 7 P. M.; then steered N. E. by E. ½ E. one hour; then E. N. E. till 7 P. M.; then steered E. by N. ½ N., the ship making about seven knots per hour against the strong wind. These courses should have taken the ship about eight miles from the land at the point of Kawatzu, but I supposed the heavy S. W. sea would set her on shore, and therefore, thought the distance from land might be about five miles. The second officer was stationed forward in the bows on the lookout. The night was extremely dark and hazy; so that I saw the land very indistinctly, and altered the ship's course to the eastward in the manner related above, to give the point (distance about seventy-five miles from Yokohama) a wide berth; the native pilot on board having told me that there was a reef off the point, although its existence was not indicated on the chart, nor mentioned in the sailing directions. I steered this course E. by N. ½ N. from 7 till 9 o'clock. I had then no apprehensions whatever, and had just been aft to the standard compass to examine the course made by it, and was going forward again when I discovered breakers off the port-bow, and immediately after saw them ahead. I then ordered the helm "hard a port." The ship at once answered the movement of the helm, but was caught by a tremendous roller and thrown with great violence upon the rocks, striking first forward and then aft, when raised by the following swell. Successive seas breaking upon the ship with great violence forced her over the reef, the water filling the ship, meanwhile, rapidly. The vessel thus drifted in shore, the sea breaking outside of her till she had settled fairly upon the bottom, and to the hurricane-deck; this was about 1 o'clock A. M. She had by this time broken open amidship; the bows were stove in, and the hull more or less broken by the foremast. I had concluded at once after striking that it was safest for the people to cling to the wreck, as no boat could live in the breakers about us, and I ordered that the boats should not be lowered. The life-preservers, of which there were a great number, were got up, and the passengers shown their use. I threw up some signal-rockets, when the people on shore lighted fires in a little bay on which the own of Kawatzu is situated. At 10:30 P. M. the port boats were swept away, two of them being at once swamped alongside. Some of the crew jumped into the third one, and got clear of the wreck, but it was overwhelmed close by. Soon after I had the starboard boats lowered, which were quickly filled with people. In two of them they cut the painter, and attempted to reach the shore, but were swamped a short distance from the wreck. The third and last boat cast adrift from the vessel, but remained under the cover the wreck afforded from the breakers for about half an hour, and then went in toward the shore. As the wreck settled deeper the people came upon the hurrican deck. Between midnight and 1 A. M., one of the gunnels fell upon the lining rods, and these rolling forward upon the hurricane deck broke it off and landships, causing loss of life to a number of people collected there. Before the chimney fell, the foremast had gone. The sea reaching the hurricane deck, broke up the whole of it forward, but the after portion floated off almost entire, and remained in this way alongside, and seemed to save forty or fifty people. We then collected on the wheel-houses and in the rigging. The wind and sea moderated rapidly, the former veering to the south and west, and coming off the land very cold and piercing. Some of the people were washed off—some tried to save themselves on pieces of the floating wreck. The boats being mostly life-boats, although swamped, still floated, and were washed into the small bay by the surf, and those persons who clung to them were saved.

It is impossible for me to estimate the loss of life. The ship first struck the reef at 9 P. M., and had not settled, so that the sea dashed and broke up the hurricane deck till about 1 A. M.; and those who were swept away in the various casualties happening in the interval were carried in shore by the surf, while floating by the life preservers or by clinging to prtions of the wreck. We suffered greatly from the cold, and some of those in the rigging proved unable to endure it.

At daylight I found the wreck lying about three-fourths of a mile from shored, and near the bay mentioned above. The ship struck about a quarter of a mile further out, but was swept by the heavy rolling seas to the spot where she finally settled. I had little hope, from the appearance of the coast, that those who were in the boats during the night were saved; but, as it afterward proved, many of them were. About one hundred people still remained on the wreck. Soon one of the ship's boats and a number of native craft came off from shore. The latter would not come alongside, so that I was obliged to transfer the people from the wreck to them by means of the lifeboat. When, however, the weather moderated still more, the Japanese boats came alongside and helped to take off the balance of the people. At 2 P. M., all those who remained by the ship during the night were safely landed on shore.

Before closing I would remark that the behavior of the Japanese was heroic. When the ship struck, these brave men, suddenly roused from sleep by the awful crash, seemed to comprehend their situation in a moment. No stampede; no disorder. From the first they were quiet and cool, retaining wonderfully their presence of mind, and calmly awaiting the commands of their leader. This officer called them on board, and after consulting with me as to the proper course to be pursued, ordered his men to stay by the ship.

On hearing this they retired to their rooms, where they remained until driven from them by the water rising in the vessel. None of them attempted to leave the ship without permission from the officer in command; and I noticed that those who determined to try swimming ashore, stripped themselves, with the exception of a belt about the waist, and, fastening to this their swords, jumped into the sea.

On arriving at Kawatzu, we mustered fifty-eight officers and crew; the first officer, a watertender and twenty of the crew having been lost. We walked sixty miles through the country, meeting everywhere with kindness, and reaching the head of Yeddo Bay, obtaining the boat which brought us to Yokohama.

Insect Powder.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE ARTICLE.—Prof. E. LYON while traveling in Asia, discovered a flower, which, when powdered, is sure death to every kind of Insect, from a Cockroach to a Fly. He protected his discovery by letters-patent, Government medals, &c., put his signature upon every flask of the article, and named it LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER. He imparted his secret to no one but his successor.

Purchasers of Insect Powder—and it is used in almost every house—must see to it that they are not deceived by worthless imitations and counterfeits. *The signature of E. Lyon* is the purchaser's guarantee. Look sharp for it,

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Quite a respectable number of persons assembled at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday, and the day's results were very fair. The Market seems a little firmer than it did last week, and as the prices now obtained are no more than just, and the old bad features have been almost entirely removed, it is quite probable that the market will from this time forth hold its own, and that no further decline will take place. It looked for a time as though real estate would become a drug, but a better feeling now exists and property-owners feel quite easy again. But little unimproved City property is offered, and the parcels that are offered are generally well-located and desirable, consequently they bring their full value. Improved City property usually sells well, but the demand for it just now is quite light, and the sales comparatively unimportant. The greatest call now is for Brooklyn and country property, and the assortment offered is quite extensive. Messrs. JOHNSON & MULLER have had several large sales of Kings County property, and have been very successful in disposing of it. Next week they will have a sale of 537 lots, situated in the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE have also had a number of satisfactory sales of property located in the same city. Country property is commencing to be offered quite freely.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. advertise quite an extensive sale to take place at the Getty House, Yonkers, on Tuesday next. It consists of one hundred and thirty acres of land at Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, two and a half miles north of the depot, lying on both sides of the New-York and Albany Post road, and extending to the Hudson River, known as the property of the late WILLIAM BOLMER. The sale is made by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of J. P. JENKINS, referee.

To-day Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, have a large sale at Cranford, N. J. The property consists of one hundred villa plots, located directly opposite the station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. A dwelling-house, barn, carriage-house, and about two acres of ground will be sold at the same time and place. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-street at 11 o'clock A. M. Passes may be had of the auctioneer.

The sales to take place at the Salesroom to-day are as follows:

Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell a very desirable three-story and basement house and lot on Third-avenue, South Brooklyn, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; lot 25x100, house 25x34, newly finished and in perfect order. The garden is filled with fruit trees, grape vines, shrubs, fruits and flowers; is on the line of cars from Hamilton-avenue Ferry; neighborhood first class and rapidly improving; commands a fine view of the harbor and bay, Staten Island and Jersey shores. Two lots on the southeast corner of the Boston road or Third-avenue, North New-York, Westchester County and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, running through to Lincoln-avenue. Four-story high-stoop brown stone house and lot, No. 104 West Thirty-eighth-street, (old No. 72.) The furniture will be sold with the house. Also five lots on Eleventh-avenue Boulevard, and eight lots on One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, in the immediate vicinity, five of the lots fronting also on Broadway; part of the estate of the late J. W. SCHMIDT, Esq.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co., will sell the four-story English-basement brown-stone-front house and lot No. 341 West Thirty-fourth-street. The three-story English-basement brick house and lot situate on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 503.7 feet west of Third-avenue. The two-story brick house and lease of lot No. 428 West Twenty-fourth-street. The lot and buildings No. 65 Park-street. The elegant country seat of Dr. GEORGE H. WHITE, formerly the "Rhinelander estate," situate on Huntington Harbor, one and a half miles north of the village, and contains about twenty-four acres. The situation is high and commands most beautiful inland and water views. There is a fine lawn sloping gently from the house on all sides, and is well shaded with oak and chestnut trees. The outbuildings are all of the best description. This property ranks as one of the most desirable residences on Long Island. Huntington Harbor is reached either by railroad or steamboat, and this property is but a few minutes' drive from the landing or railroad depot. Also, by order of the administrator of JAMES WATSON, deceased, the lease of the four lots and building, Nos. 210, 212, 214 and 216 Eleventh-avenue. The lease of lot and building, No. 426 West Twenty-fifth-street. The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 135 West Twenty-first-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Mr. S. DINGEE has sold the cottage of WM. E. SCHOTTS, at Rye Neck, near Mamaroneck, Westchester County, to F. RULLMAN, of New-York, for $9,000; also, the Jonathan Purdy homestead of 60 acres, in the town of Harrison, two miles from Mamaroneck depot, for $18,500, to MATHEW CORNELY, of New-York; the Hickory Grove Factory, water power and cottage, with 12 acres of land, belonging to JAMES T. ROGERS, Esq., to BUEL T. HITCHCOCK, of New-York, for $12,000.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot s. e. corner of 54th-st. and 4th-av., 23x80.5, W. E. Doubleday $7,750
2 lots s. s. of 54th-st., 24 ft. e. of 4th-av., each 22x80.5, M. Fleming 12,000
1 lot adjoining, same size, Mr. Fleming 4,750
2 lots s. s. of 56th-st., 210 ft. e. of 3d-av., each 25x100, Mr. Elliott 3,100
2 lots s. s. of 11th-av., corner of 44th-st., each 25x100, Mr. Lewis 4,600
1 lot s. s. 46th-st., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100, Mr. Schalk 1,650
1 lot adjoining, same size, Mr. Schalk 1,500
1 lot adjoining, same size, Mr. Schalk 1,500
1 lot adjoining, same size, Mr. Schalk 1,500
1 lot adjoining, same size, Mr. Schalk 1,575
1 lot w. s. 11th-av., 25 ft. n. of 46th-st., 14.10x100, G. F. Fairchild 3,350
4 lots s. s. 84th-st., 100 ft. e. of Riverside drive, each 25x60, Mr. Dennis 5,600
8 lots n. s. 86th-st., 200 ft. e. of Riverside drive, each 25x105, S. B. Edge 36,800
5 lots s. s. of 87th-st., 250 ft. e. of Riverside drive, each 25x100, B. Edge 30,800
3 lots w. s. of 12th-av., corner of 84th-st., each 25x100, Mr. Doubleday 8,700
4 lots on 84th-st., in rear of above, same size, Mr. Callahan 11,700
4 lots s. e. corner of 39th-st. and 12th-av., each 25x100, Mr. Lefferts 13,600
4 lots s. s. of 12th-av., adjoining above, same size, Mr. Lefferts 13,600
4 lots s. e. corner of 82d-st. and 12th-av., each 25x100, Mr. Fleming 12,000
4 lots w. s. of 51st-st., 97 ft. w. of Riverside drive, each 25x100, Mr. Lefferts 11,400

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Building and lot Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., near Pine-st., lot 31.7 ft. front, 27.10 ft. rear, 102 ft. n. s., 100.9 ft. s. s., John Sexton 50,250
3-story brick house and lot No. 8 East 10th-st., 15 ft. e. of 5th-av., lot 25x92, Mr. Lenlihon 25,300

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4-story brown front house and lot, No. 131 Lexington-av., 44.2 ft. s. of 29th-st., lot 21.10x80, J. S. Winter $25,500

By A. Journeay.

3-story brick house and lot, No. 349 Water-st., near James-slip, lot 17x75.1, Jos. Slevin $7,450

By Joseph McGuire.

2 lots s. s. of 65th-st., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., each 25x100.5, James Mendleson $2,850

By D. M. Seaman.

3-story brick house and lot No. 588 Grand-st., near Mangin-st., lot 25x75, John Connolly $18,000

BROOKLYN.

By J. Cole's Son.

3-story brick house and lot No. 11 East Warren-st., near Court-st., lot 20x100 ..... $10,600
2-story frame house and lot No. 108 Myerson-st., 120 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., lot 20x90 6,200
2-story brick house and lot s. s. of Laqueer-st., near Clinton-st., lot 19x100 5,800
2-story brick house and lot s. s. of Nelson-st., 110 ft. from Clinton-st., same size 4,550
3-story brick house and lot s. s. of 4th-place, near Court-st., lot 16.8x135.5 7,100
7 lots s. s. of 48th-st., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.2, 5 lots adjoining, same size 1,150
4 lots s. s. of 49th-st., 275 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100 700
Frame house and 4 lots adjoining, each lot 25x100 800
1 lot n. s. Cedar-st., 75 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x91 1,250
5 lots n. s. President-st. and 5 lots s. s. Union-st., 92.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., each 20x100 386
4 lots e. s. Portland-av., 1,946 ft. s. of Flushing-av., each 52x100 10,000
3,800

EAST NEW-YORK.

By J. Cole's Son.

1½ story frame house and 2 lots, w. s. Centre-st., 350 ft. s. Broadway, each lot 22x100 ..... $1,600

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bowery, w. s., known as the Bowery Theatre, irregular ..... Nom.
Harrison-st., No. 44, 21x36 ..... $17,100
Houston-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Pitt-st., 20x50 12,100
Madison-st., s. s., 87.4 ft. e. of Rutgers-st., 22.8x87.6 7,000
Norfolk-st., No. 10, 22x55 9,250
2d-st., s. s., 262.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x106.11½ 12,000
11th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Avenue D, 146x103.3 66,000
20th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9 675
42d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9 45,000
42d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.5 7,200
43d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.5 ..... 43d-st., s. s., 185.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x100.4 24,000
45th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100 5,000
45th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 87x100.5 ..... nom.
Fifth-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5 7,500
57th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100.5 ..... 58th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5 ..... $90,000
57th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x100.5 .....
62d-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 3d-av., 21.9x90 7,250
64th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5 6,850
71st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 300x102.2 ..... 72d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 300x102.2 ..... $185,000
72d-st., s. s., 600 ft. e. of 11th-av., 115.8x60.1 28,000
73d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x102.2 4,850
76th-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x102.2 ..... 77th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of Madison-av., 50x102.2 21,000
77th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2 4,000
78th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x102.2 12,270
127th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., irregular 5,000
128th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 300x100.2 4,750
150th-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x90.11 5,000
1st-av., s. e. corner of 121st-st., 100.11x100 ..... 1st-av., n. e. corner of 120th-st., 100.11x75 ..... $27,550
8th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 67th-st., 25x100 26,000
9th-av., w. s., 78.5 ft. n. of 79th-st., 25.6x100 7,500
10th-av. and Kingsbridge road, between 215th and 216th sts 13,500

Leases Recorded.

Allen-st., No. 85, 5 years, per year $500
Broadway, No. 256, 2 years and 10 months, per year 7,500
Broome-st., No. 275, 5 years, per year 1,060
Broome-st., Nos. 277, 281 and 283, 5 years, per year 1,850
Fulton-st., No. 150, 1 year, per year 1,350
Fulton-st., No. 150, 3 years, per year 1,500
Spring-st., No. 23, 5 years, per year 2,050
Water-st., No. 52, 3 years, per year 6,250
1st-av., n. e. corner of 8th-st., 5 years per year 1,000
1st-av., No. 444, 5 years, per year 1,200
3d-av., No. 1,303, 1 year, per year 960
84th-av., No. 790, 2 years, per year 1,200
9th-av., No. 335, 5 years, per year 2,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., s. s., 176.2 ft. e. of Boerum-st., 69.2x 24.11x70.7x24.10 ..... $3,700
Baltic and Butler sts., and Troy and Schenectady avs., part of block, 107.7x100x25x100x92.9 x250x127.9x57.1x115.4x68x64.4x65x190—Q.C. 3,750
Bergen-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 25x 127.6 450
Clark-st., No. 6, s. s., 40.11 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 20.5x76.6 10,000
Clinton-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Amity-st., 25x90 13,500
Clinton-st., w. s., 75.2 ft. s. of Warren-st., 40x52.10 x18.9x52.10 10,500
Court-st., e. s., 77 ft. n. of Sackman-st., 21x55x47.7 x21x45.6x55 11,000
Court-st., w. s., 84 ft. n. of 1st-place, 20x75 12,500
Douglass-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100 900
Floyd-st., s. s., 280 ft.-w. of Marcy-av., 100x100 2,800
Fort Green-place, e. s., 42 ft. n. of Hanson-place, 21x100 15,000
Franklin-st. e. s., 129.4 ft. s. of P-st., 135.9x75x42.6 x50x100 1,800
Freeman-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Washington-st., 50 x100 6,500
Grinnell and Court-sts., s. e. corner, 100x300 12,500
Hamilton-st., w. s., 444.11 ft. s. of Park-av., 20x80. 6,500
Hickory-st. and Yates-av., n. w. corner, 75x100.. 3,400
Houston-st., e. s., 504 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100.. 1,650
Jefferson-st., s. s., 66.8 ft. s. w. of Bushwick-av., 50x100, B. & S. 1,650
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 116.8 ft. s. w. of Bushwick-av., —x100, B. & S. ..... nom.
Kent-st., n. s., 188 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 66x100.. 3,070
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Reid-av., 25x89.1 x27.2x100 1,550
Leonard-st., w. s., 16.8 ft. n. of Jackson-st., 16.8x72. 1,000
Lynch-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Leo-av., 100x160 6,880
Heyward-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of Lee-av., 80x100.. 8,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 107 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x102.. 16,000
Macon-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 40x100.. 8,500
Macon-st., n. s., 380 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100.. 1,000
Middle-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. n. w. of 8th-av., 25x 100.4, (C. A. G. 1869) 700
Pearl-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of High-st., 97.6x27.6 8,250
Penn-st., s. s., 163.4 ft. w. of Lee-av., 20.5x100 8,000
President-st., n. s., 163 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20.3x100 19,000
Quincey-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 148x 20x146x20 1,500
Remsen-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100. 4,400
Rodney-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Lee-av., 25x100 1,900
Sackett-st., n. s., 468 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 18x 28.6x33.3 250
Skillman-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x 100, B. & S 30
Tiffany-place, s. e. s., 234.6 ft. s. w. of Harrison-st., 25x97.6 1,500
Tillary-st., s. s., 52.9 ft. w. of Pearl-st., 25x100.. 6,000
Tompkins-place, s. e. s., 193 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 24x112.6 11,000
Union-place, n. s., 87.4 ft. w. of Locust-st., 50x 203.5 2,200
Union-place, s. s., 94.9 ft. w. of Locust-st., 25x 183.6x200x183.8 11,000
Union-st., s. s., 167.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 80x175 14,200
Warren-st., s. s. 312.1 ft. e. of 6th-av., 27.6x100 .. 12,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 248 ft. e. of Bond-st., 36x100.. 8,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 248 ft. e. of Bond-st., 36x100.. 8,000
Wyckoff-st., centre line, 230 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., thence southerly, 95x120 1,800
1st and South 10th sts., southerly corner, 100x100 6,200
1st-st., w. s., 50.4 ft. n. of South 5th-st., 23x104.6.. 4,000
North 2d-st., n. s., about 425 ft. e. of 2d-st., 25x80 2,250
South 2d-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of 3d-st., 20x75 1,000
2d-st., w. s., 40 ft. s. of South 5th-st., 20.3x75 8,500
2d-st., w. s., 60 ft. s. of South 5th-st., 0.3x75 300
South 3d-st., n. e. s., 376 ft. s. of 7th-st., 18.9x100.. 3,800
4th-st., s. e. s., 50 ft. w. of North 3d-st., 25x100.. 5,600
South 5th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-st., 90.9x25.8 x90.6x25 1,000
South 5th-st., s. s., about 125 ft. e. of 12th-st., about 25x100 1,100
9th-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Ainslie-st., 20x75 3,450
10th-st. and Broadway, s. w. corner, 19.8x52.9x 20.7x47 12,000
18th-st., s. s., 175 ft. n. w. of 8th-av., 25 ft. front.. 3,600
20th-st., s. s., 150 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., irregular tract 15,000
39th-st., n. s., 335 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.2 575
Bushwick-av. and Furman-st., easterly corner, 100x100, (1866) 1,775
Same property, deed 1869 1,850
Bushwick-av. and Wyckoff-st., s. e. cor., 70x95.. 1,325
Carlton-av., e. s., 109.10 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 19x 100 8,500
Classon-av., w. s., 101 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 19x100. 6,400
Clermont-av., e. s., 69.1 ft. n. of Park-av., 65x18.4 x65.8x18 2,800
Flushing-av., n. s., 350.8 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 100 x200.4x25x100.4x75x100 4,450
Flushing and Franklin avs., n. e. corner, 50x2.5x 51x2 in. 150
Franklin-av., s. s., 453.7 ft. e. of Martense-st., 40x200 ..... (deed 1868.) 1,480
Martense and Tebams sts., n. e. corner, irregular lots, 27.3x110 ..... (deed 1868.)
Fulton-av., Nos. 2,010, 2,012, 2,014, 2,016, 100x80 26,000
Fulton-av., No. 2,018 8,500
Gates-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 325x100 x175x100x150x200, within 2 locations 20,000
Greene-av., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Hall-st., 20x100 14,000
Hudson-av., w. s., 92.8 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 100x19 x30x19 8,000
Hudson-av., e. s., 42.6 ft. n. of Sands-st., 20.6x75.. 6,500
Lafayette-av., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Grand-av., 75x100. 8,400
Lafayette-av., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100 5,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Hamilton-st., 100x22x35 x100x135x75 65,400
Pacs-av., w. s., 260.9 ft. s. of East New-York-av., 25x100 1,500
Ridgewood-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of proposed extension of Nostrand-av., 75x117.6, deed 1868 2,500
Same property, (C. A. G. 1869.) 1,000
Utica-av., e. s., 92.9 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 22x100. 1,500
6th-av. and 50th-st., northeast corner, 50.2x100.. 400
Flatbush road, w. s., adjoining Stone Monument and Thomas Murphy's large tract 40,000
Bay Ridge, Bennett's-lane, from Bay Ridge to Brooklyn, adjoining H. C. Murphy and J. Sedgwick's right of way, large tract 9,250

QUEENS COUNTY.

North Hempstead.

Road from Roslyn to Hempstead Village, s. w. s., 61 acres, Young's $12,200

Newtown.

Grove-st., s. e. s., lot No. 43, Payntar map, 25x100 $200

East Astoria.

4th-av., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Pierce-st., 50x100.. $700

Astoria.

Washington-st., e. s., 275 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 25x 206 ..... $1,800
Camelia-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Primrose-st. 4,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

3d-av. and 2d-st., s. w. corner, 200x105 ..... $6,500

Greenburg.

1st-st., e. s., lot 10, map Livingston's Landing, 40 x120 ..... $3,100
Chestnut-st. and Albany Post-road, n. w. corner, 120x135 6,800

Morrisania.

Denman-st., s. s., lots Nos. 174 and 175, Melrose South, 100x100 ..... $2,000
Concord-st., s. w. s., 325 ft. n. w. of College-av., 25x100 600
142d-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 41x100.. 4,500
136th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Morris-av., 100x100.. 1,800
Grove-st., n. e. s., 120 ft. s. e. of Morse-av., 49x85. 2,500
Morris-av., e. s., 50 ft. from Benson-st., 25x100.. 600
Morris-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Benson-st., 25x100.. 600

New-Rochelle.

White Plains road, 100 ft. s. of Garden-st., 25x100. $2,000

North Salem.

Garden Bridge road, n. e. s., Gardner's property, ½ acre $5,000
Levi Ellis' property, Halstead road, 153 acres.... 20,000

West Farms.

Lafayette-av. and Warren-st., n. e. corner, 104x 125 ..... $1,200
Prospect-av., s. e. s., lots Nos. 25, 26 and 27, Fordham, 100x150 3,750

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Broad and Thomas sts., s. e. corner, 40x100 ..... $17,000
Camp and Orchard sts., s. e. corner, 28x100 10,000
Ferry-st., n. s., indefinite lot, 24 ft. front 550
Ferry-st., n. s., indefinite lot, 32x105 2,700
Komorn-st., s. s., 219 ft. e. of Hamburg-place, 25x 100 660
Lush-st., e. s., 490 ft. from South Orange-av., 30x 94 1,350
Littleton-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Cabinet-st., 100x 100 1,200
South Broad and Emmett sts., s. w. corner, 160 ft. front 5,550
Thomas-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Clinton-av., 40x100.. 1,000
West Bank-st., s. s., 137 ft. from Broad-st., 45x96. 24,500
Waverly-place, n. s., 54 ft. from Barclay-st., 25x 101 500

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Erie-st., e. s., 66.8 ft. s. of South 7th-st., 16.8x100.. $8,300
Newark-av., n. s., 38 ft. w. of Jersey-av., 38x52.... 15,750
Prospect and South 8th sts., n. e. cor., 200x100.... 21,000
York-st., s. s., 66 ft. e. of Washington-st., 25x50.. 4,000
South 3d-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Erie-st., 20x50..... 4,500

Hoboken.

Garden-st., e. s., 102 ft. s. of 8th-st., 25x100..... $3,000

Hudson City.

Clinton-st., w. s., lot No. 112, clock No. 10, Van Vorst's, 50x100 ..... $1,000

Bergen.

Church-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Tuers-av., 25x100.... $4,800
White-st., e. s., 120 ft. n. of Hudson-av., 62x100... 1,200
Lots Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, (rear parts,) block No. 13, West Bergen, 26x102 500

Bayonne.

Avenue D, w. s., 150 ft. s. of South-st., 50x100.... $2,500

Greenville.

Lots Nos. 36 and 37, block No. 1, map Greenville Grove, 50x100 ..... $650

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 70 West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20.8x55x100.5; parlors and stairs solid walnut; butler's pantry, dumb-waiter, chandeliers; price, $83,000; half cash. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE and ONE FOUR-story first-class high-stoop house on 83d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; doors, parlor trimming and stairs black walnut; plated furniture, &c.; complete. Apply on the premises of WAITE & BENJAMIN.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FIRST-class brown-stone house and lot No. 20 West 47th-st., near 5th-av.; lot 20x100.5. Apply on the premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JAMES HOGG,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 1,350 3d-av., near 64th-st.,

Has for sale, a corner store and dwelling on 3d-av. and 63d-st.; also, four four-story houses with stores on 3d-av., near 77th-st.; a very desirable three-story frame House on 83d-st., near 3d-av.; four lots, corner 3d-av. and 91st-st.; thirty East River water-front lots, and other east-side property at its intrinsic value.

FOR SALE—NO. 8 WEST 28TH-ST.—FOUR-story brown-stone front, full size; all modern improvements; possession immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE front house, with ten rooms and every modern convenience, in perfect order; cash, $3,000; price, $18,000; neatly furnished, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply at No. 42 5th-av., to Dr. DIXON, between 11 and 3, and 7 and 9 only.

A HOUSE FOR SALE ON THE BEST April of West 25th-st.—A four-story English-basement brick, 17x50x100; 13 rooms, newly painted all through; new heaters, splendid order; price $16,500. BORRELL & CLARKE, No. 13 East 27th-st., near 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST., AN elegant medium-sized house for sale at a very low price; do. on Madison-av., near 41st-st.; others near 5th and Madison avs., $24,000 to $40,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE, nine full lots, splendidly located on a Boulevard block, near the 59d-st. Plaza; terms easy. Apply at No. 353 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, four stories, basement and cellar, No. 12 West 45th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 107 EAST 28th-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 100 WILLIAM-ST. APPLY to Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE-story brown-stone front, basement and sub-cellar; a great bargain; house in perfect order and all the modern improvements; water on third story; dining-room on the parlor floor; has "Holmes'" burglar alarm; possession immediately; carpets will be sold with the house if desired; seven minutes' walk from ferry; price $10,500. Apply to HENRY DALLERY, Jr., No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE THREE-story finished attic and basement house No. 34 First-place; all improvements, in perfect order, and on easy terms; location unexceptionable. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—IN THAT SPLENDID LOcality of Brooklyn on Pacific-st., near New-York-av., three three-story brick high basement and subcellar houses, with all modern improvements. Go see them.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale on Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, with 15 acres, or more, if desired; one of the most delightful residences in that State. House 90x70 feet, 3 stories and attic, principally constructed of stone, with full supply of the best water throughout the house, from living springs, and all the conveniences of a city house; outbuildings consist of first-class stone stable and carriage-houses, green-house, orange-house, 2 wineries, gardener's cottage, containing 7 rooms, and all the usual buildings on a gentleman's country seat; fully supplied with water from springs; 6 acres in pleasure grounds, 2 large fish-ponds with fountains and cascades, large garden, &c.; imported fruit trees of choice varieties; also shade and forest trees and evergreens in great variety. There is a brook running through the place. The celebrated Iron Spring is on this place, which renders this property very valuable for a physician or a hotel. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—"LOCHLAND," THE ELEGANT country seat of Greene Smith, built and formerly occupied by Geo. F. Stone, Esq., of New-York City, comprising sixty-four acres on the shores of Seneca Lake, half an hour's drive from the village of Geneva; the improvements consist of a handsome and commodious three-story brick dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements; the grounds are large and handsomely laid out in shrubbery; there are spacious stables, boat-house, bath-house, ice-house, (filled with ice,) garden, abundance of fruit, tenant-house and barns, and most thorough outbuildings generally. This is a rare chance to purchase one of the most complete and desirable of country residences. For terms and further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., where photographs and survey can be examined; or to GERRIT H. SMITH, Geneva, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE MOHEGAN, WEST-chester County, four hours from Peekskill, nine miles south of Lake Mahopac, and adjoining the residence of G. Merle, Esq., of Brooklyn, a large SWISS COTTAGE, containing twelve rooms, kitchen, laundry, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, &c., with five stalls and three finished rooms for servants; ice-house filled. On the lake there is a dock, boat and bath-house; grounds, which consist of 7½ acres, are tastefully laid out, and every variety of shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees, and command an extended view of the mountain scenery and lake; never-failing wells of excellent water. Also, the furniture, if desired. Possession immediately.

For price, permit and views apply to P. C. HARMON, No. 171 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN the beautiful City of New-Haven, Conn., whose educational and other advantages as a home are unsurpassed in the country, within the location of 45 minutes of railroad station, churches and business centre; excellent neighborhood, pleasant, healthy, quiet. House nearly new, substantially built, handsomely finished, well supplied with all modern conveniences, contains sixteen finished rooms, admirably arranged, besides bath-rooms, pantries and closets. Grounds tastefully laid out, well planted with fruit trees, and rapidly increasing in value. Furniture will be sold with the place if desired, as the owner is about breaking up housekeeping. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE east bank of the Hudson River.—For sale a country seat with high grounds, at Hyde Park, fronting 1,500 feet on the Hudson River, and commanding very superb views of the river and inland; the mansion is located in a fine grove of fifty forest trees; it is about 40 feet square, with an additional front, containing in all about 15 large rooms, 2 water-closets, bath-room, water and gas throughout, 2 furnaces, bells, speaking-tubes, marble mantels and grates in every room, and all in perfect repair; barns, stables, gardener's house, gate house, greenhouse, &c., all in good order; 45 acres of ground, all under the highest state of cultivation; price $80,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ATTENTION! ALL WANTING FARMS!—Cheap farms and flour lands, village lots, water powers for manufacturing, for sale, at Bricksburg, Ocean County, N. J., forty-four miles from New-York on railroad to Philadelphia; soil fine loam, superior for all crops; country just rolling enough for beauty and utility; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; sold only to actual settlers, on easy terms; price, per acre, $25 and upward. For circulars and maps address, as above, D. W. BRICKHAM, Agent at Bricksburg, or ROBERT CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT NECK, L. I., 15 miles from New-York, 35 acres of the choicest land on the Sound, over ¼ mile water front, very desirable for villa sites, in plots from 5 to 10 acres; 1 mile from landing; 10 minutes' communication with city; frequent, by cars and boat; location unsurpassed by any for the residence of gentlemen doing business in the City. Terms easy. For maps and particulars, apply to A. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & PLEURY, No. 11 Pine-st.

A LARGE, FINE HOUSE, NEARLY new, in Westchester County, three-quarters of a mile from railroad depot and Long Island Sound; 16 acres choice land, fine stables, barn, ice-house, &c.; beautiful lawn and garden; abundance of shade and fruit; very desirable; will be furnished if desired; rent $1,000 per annum. S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, a first-class country residence on Harrison-st., four minutes' walk from station; two acres of garden and ornamental grounds; fruit trees and vines in full bearing; grapery, green-house, gardener's cottage, stable, &c.; elegantly furnished and in complete order. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, or Orange.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL PLACE in Newark, one hour from New-York by rail, three-fourths of a mile from station; half acre of ground well laid out, garden made, new picket fence; house contains eight rooms; good cellar; water in the house; new outbuildings; plenty of shade and fruit; schools and churches convenient. Apply at the office of ROMAINE, RAIT & CO., No. 63 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE of six acres, at Cold Spring, in the Highlands of the Hudson, three-quarters of a mile from railroad depot; modern-built dwelling-house, with gardener's house, stable and other outbuildings; fine river and mountain views; possession June 15. Apply to L. G. PEARSON, Relief Insurance Company, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—FURnished or unfurnished, a modern house, with all the improvements, and beautifully located on the East River, at Throgg's Neck, also, a three-story brown-stone front house, on Pacific-st., Brooklyn. For particulars and views of the same apply to the owner, J. G. ASH, No. 183 William-st.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOcations at Elizabeth, N. J., a house containing ten rooms, marble mantels, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; lot 86x176½, on paved street; no assessments; eight minutes' walk from depot; price $9,000; part cash. For particulars address C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A HANDSOME MODERN STYLE house and 17 acres fine land, in Westchester County, near railroad depot and Long Island Sound; good stables, barn, ice-house, &c.; good garden, handsome lawn, large variety of fruit and shade; very desirable and cheap; price $15,000. S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J., two nice cottage houses, containing 5 and 7 rooms, near depot; will be sold cheap; also, a splendid farm of 47 acres; good dwelling, large barn, &c. Apply to GEO. H. LYON, No. 40 Pine-st.

ECHO POINT—TEN ACRES, LOCATED AT New-Rochelle; most charming place on Long Island Sound. Price, $30,000; water front worth the money. Terms to suit purchaser. C. LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

AT ELIZABETH,—J. M. MEEKER OFfers the best bargains in houses, lots and plots of ground from 10 to 100 acres, in vicinity of the city. Descriptive list sent free. Nos. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, and 223 Broad-st.,

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
DACIAN.....April 24 | CALEDONIA.....May 12
BRITANNIA.....April 28 | EUROPA.....May 15
IOWA.....May 1 | INDIA.....May 22
COLUMBIA.....May 8 | DORIAN.....May 25
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.SATURDAY, June 12
Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 28
SIBERIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 5
SCOTIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 12
CHINA.....SATURDAY.....May 15
CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 19
AUSTRASIAN.WEDNESDAY.....May 26
Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
MANHATTAN, 2,965 tons.....April 28, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, (new,) 3,000 tons.....May 5, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.....May 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.....May 19, at 12 M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons.....May 26, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)...$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, —Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER,
(via Halifax).....Saturday, May 4, 12 M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
AUSTRALASIAN.April 23 | TRIPOLI.....May 1
TARIFA.....April 29 | PALMYRA.....May 6
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at owest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M., on THURSDAY, 22d April. E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT—CUNARD steamer TARIFA, to sail SATURDAY, 24th April; cabin passage $80, in gold. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, GRACE, WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 12 M.
VIRGINIA, FORBES, SATURDAY, April 24, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....May 1
CITY OF DUBLIN.....May 12
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$100, Currency	Cabin	$50, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.
Outside. $275 | Inside. $250 | Second Cabin. $150 | Steerage. $75
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MAT L. ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving May 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco June 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, April 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every WEDNESDAY at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,)..April 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....April 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....May 6
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN.....May 8
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....May 29
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS'
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 22,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...Saturday, April 24
CORTES.....NELSON...Saturday, May 1
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
ALABAMA, Captain LIMBURNER,
On SATURDAY, April 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent.
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail May 6.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYONS, SATURDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 27, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 252 Broadway

RAILROADS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME.
ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.
SEVEN DAYS TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
For through tickets and full particulars apply to
WELLS FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:
8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Special Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 P. M. for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains, accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 957 (corner 22d-st.) and 253 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. B. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and Burlington. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P.M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and G. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:35.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Low fare and cheap traveling on the fastest evening steamers connecting the West and North with New-York; only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75 cents cheaper than any other line. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 5 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad for the West, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad for the North. Through tickets sold, and baggage checked to all points. Sundays, fare $2.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Watts-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch, AS FOLLOWS:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Saturday, Apr. 17, 10:30 A.M.	Friday, April 16, 8 A.M.
Tuesday, Apr. 20, 1 P.M.	Monday, Apr. 19, 9:30 A.M.
Thursday, Apr. 22, 3 P.M.	Wednesday, Apr. 21, 12 M.
Saturday, Apr. 24, 3 P.M.	Friday, April 23, 1:30 P.M.
Monday, April 26, 3 P.M.	Monday, Apr. 26, 7 A.M.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unsurpassed for speed and comfort. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Bartine Beach Groves, apply to WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WILLIAM J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds. For choice of days apply early at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge ARENE, foot of Canal-st.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Bayside Dock, (Fl. Schuyler, Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Arrowsmith leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd. A morning boat from N. Y. will be put on early in June.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Birmingham, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Apply to Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom heretofore occupied by a member of the Union Club, to let to a gentleman, with or without breakfast. At No. 242 4th-av., near 20th-st. Also a small upper room.

A PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, BEDroom, large dressing-room and bath-room, on second floor, all upon the street, well-lighted and pleasant, with private table or without board. Apply at No. 100 East 23d-st.

IN JERSEY CITY, (THREE MINUTES' walk from the ferry,) in a first-class house with a French family, two handsomely-furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without breakfast and tea. Address A. B., Post Office, Jersey City, N. J.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, en suite or singly, with every convenience, handsomely furnished, from the 1st of May; location desirable for gentlemen; apply after 3 o'clock; references exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST.—HANDSOME suites of rooms to let with board; permanent arrangements at Summer terms; house first-class in every respect; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A NICELY-FURNISHED room, with board, for two young gentlemen or gentleman and wife, for $15 a week, in the first-class house 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO 45 BOND-ST.—A HANDSOME BACK parlor and extension room furnished to let, to gentlemen only, without board, to a permanent party very reasonable.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF parlors on first floor, three rooms furnished, bath, &c.; also, one or two single rooms overlooking Madison-square, without board.

TWO LARGE AND ELEGANT ROOMS, (en suite,) suitable for gentleman and wife or gentlemen, Private table if desired. Highest references required. No. 41 West 18th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE or single for gentlemen, with a lady occupying her own house. Apply at No. 151 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN AN ENGLISH basement house, a reception-room, with closet, suitable for two persons, and a hall bedroom. Apply at the house, No. 22 East 35th-st.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Furnished apartments, en suite, to let, for season or month, with private table, or without board.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; bath, hot and cold water; private family. Apply at No. 190 Laurens-st., one door below Bleecker-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 38TH-ST., near Broadway, will let a second floor, beautifully furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board. Address A. B., Station G.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park.—Handsomely furnished rooms en suite for families, with board; also, single rooms for gentlemen; location desirable; no moving in May.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedrooms to let, in a private family. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply at 255 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—THE ENTIRE SECond floor to let, with private table or without board, from May 1; references exchanged.

NO. 9 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Second floor to let, with or without private table; references exchanged.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS. WITH or without board, call at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Several very pleasant rooms, nicely furnished, to rent with or without board. References exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT No. 23 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.,) between Broadway and University-place; good references required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 18 WEST 25th-st., one large front room on second floor; one suite on parlor floor, with large closets.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—A LARGE AND elegantly furnished front room to let; will accommodate two gentlemen.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—A furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, without board, to one gentleman.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FARM-HOUSE UP THE HUDSON; has 16 miles of river view; a few families to board; rooms large; good table; plenty of fruit; access by *Baldwin* and *Cornell*, at 4 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st. Address JOHN C. FISHER,
Marlboro, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD IN ORANGE—IN A PRIVATE family; one or two families can be accommodated with board in a good-sized house, surrounded by extensive grounds, with plenty of shade; near depot. Address A. B., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO FAMIlies can be had in Morristown, N. J., in a private family. Address Box No. 168 Post Office, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN THE vicinity of Westport, Conn., for three adults, two children and nurse. Address, stating location and terms, T. W., Box No. 4,384 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IN exchange for a piano. For particulars address J. H., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—HOUSE open on and after April 15, 1869. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.
Terms for the month of June, $3 50 per day, or $21 per week.
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

WASHINGTON ROCK HOTEL, Plainfield, N. J., opens May 1. The above favorite Summer resort is situated on the blue range of mountains, and possesses all the advantages of more inland places in the temperature and purity of its atmosphere, delightful shade, drives, view, &c.; one hour and a quarter by rail. Address JOHN WOOD, Dunellen Station, New-Jersey.

GLENWOOD HOUSE, DELAWARE Water Gap, is now open for the reception of visitors, either transiently or for the Summer. Apply to SAMUEL ALSOP, Proprietor.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSET STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
CONSOLIDATION OF THE BRISTOL AND FALL RIVER LINES.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

BRISTOL, Captain BRAYTON.	PROVIDENCE, Captain SIMMONS.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.	TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., DAILY, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 P. M.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all northern and eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board and take 7:45 A. M. train and arrive in Boston at early business hours. JAMES FISK, JR., Managing Director.
M. R. SIMONS,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Superintendent.
General Passenger Agent, Pier 28 North River.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

EXPRESSES.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE SHIPPING PUBLIC.
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS,
A RETURN TO FAIR RATES.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The line between New-York and Boston, by the way of Newport and Fall River, will open for the transmission of freight, money and valuables, on MONDAY, April 19, 1869, under the charge of reliable and experienced messengers. Drafts for collection forwarded to destination, and returns promptly made. Express matter of all kinds forwarded to Newport, R. I., and to all points in Eastern Massachusetts Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont.
Shippers guaranteed the safe transmission of all packages, bullion, money or valuables by the Narragansett Steamship Company
JAMES FISK, Managing Director.
E. W. GUINDON, Agent,
No. 20 Park-place and No. 987 Broadway, corner 23d-st. and 5th-av.
S. W. WALDRON, Agent,
Corner Sumner-st. and Hawley-st., Boston.
G. A. FULLER, Gen. Superintendent, New-York

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
First-class furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
OF THE MANUFACTURERS,
FORD & TUPPER,
SALESROOMS
NOS. 787 AND 789 BROADWAY,
CORNER 10TH-ST.

CARPET PAPER.
A prepared paper to put under carpets, one and a quarter yards wide, SOFT and THICK, and only FIVE CENTS per yard.
MANAHAN & MILLER,
No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL UNIVERsity is a legalized association of scientific physicians and surgeons, incorporated by the State of New-York. The University is the chief exponent of the reformed practice of medicine in this country. A valuable medical book free. J. W. SCOTT, M. D.

MARBLE BLOCKS—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.—Three hundred blocks B below AT, C, F.W., and other favorite marks for sale, duty paid, at market prices. AUGUSTUS TABER & BRO., Importers and wholesale dealers in marble, 713 Water-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR—THE ONLY perfect meat and fruitpreserver. Grand Prize Medal given 1867. A. M. LESLIE, 605 6th-av., and 1,310 B'd. way. Trade supplied. Refrigerators all kinds repaired.

FOR SALE—ONE EXTRA ALDERNEY COW, to calf in a few days, and two heifer yearlings; pure stock; authentic pedigrees given. Can be seen at No. 72 Robinson-st.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURniture taken on storage in lofts of No. 16 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."
GRAND
NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE
AND
MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
to be held in the
CITY OF BOSTON,
JUNE 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1869,
to commemorate the restoration of PEACE THROUGHOUT THE LAND.
THE COLISEUM
in which the Jubilee is to be held will afford ample accommodation for nearly FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, and the series of musical entertainments will include Oratorio performances by the
GREATEST CHORUS
ever organized in any part of the world, made up of musical societies from all sections of the country, and TWENTY THOUSAND CHILDREN from the public schools, with an orchestra of
ONE THOUSAND INSTRUMENTS,
comprising many of the principal bands and best musicians in the United States.
DISTINGUISHED GUESTS
from all sections of the Union, including NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICIALS, will participate in the Jubilee, and the citizens of Boston will be prepared to extend those hospitalities and attentions to visitors from abroad which they hope may serve to inaugurate the return of kind and fraternal feeling among all American citizens, and aid in perpetuating throughout the world, "PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN."
The immense outlay attendant upon this vast undertaking has been guaranteed with an unexampled promptness by the citizens of Boston, insuring for the Festival and Jubilee every success which pecuniary aid can command.
The following scale of prices has been established:
SINGLE ADMISSION, *with* secured seats.....$5 and $3 (according to location.)
SINGLE ADMISSION, *without* secured seats.....$2
SEASON TICKET—transferable—admitting three persons to the entertainments given in the Coliseum during the season.....$100
The sale of tickets will commence at the Boston Music Hall, Monday, May 3. Orders for seats, accompanied with the money, may be transmitted by music dealers throughout the country, or by mail or express, directed to
A. P. PECK, Ticket Agent,
Boston Music Hall, Boston, Mass.
Per order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 24,
with the assistance of the following eminent artists:
Mme. FRIDERICI, Soprano.
WENZEL KOPTA, Violin.
FERD. VON INTEN, Piano.
THEO. THOMAS, Conductor.
Full chorus of 150 voices, and a
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 50 PERFORMERS.
Conductor, A. PAUR.
Mendelssohn's "WALPURGIS NIGHT" will be performed.
Admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; to be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1869.
COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
TO
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON.
The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered their services:
Mrs. MIXSELL, Soprano.
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor.
Signor FOSSATI, Baritone.
Senor JUAN SALCEDO, Cornet.
Mr. FRED BERGNER, Violoncellist.
Mr. ED. HOFFMAN, Accompanist.
Tickets $1. For sale at the music stores.

PAREPA-ROSA.
STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY, April 22,
GRAND ORATORIO,
HAYDN'S "CREATION."
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA
will sing the parts of EVE and GABRIEL.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Bass.
CHORUS OF THE MENDELSSOHN UNION.
THE THOMAS FULL ORCHESTRA.
CONDUCTOR.....THEO. THOMAS.
Reserved seats, $1 50; admission, $1.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.,
NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
The 44th Annual Exhibition.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

MEETINGS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
At the meeting of the Society, held April 16, 1869, at the Academy of Music, R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President, in the chair, the following were read and unanimously adopted:
Report of the Committee appointed to draw up resolutions on the occasion of Mr. GEORGE LODER'S death:
Preamble—As we, the members of the Philharmonic Society of New-York, have heard with sorrow and deep regret of the demise, at Adelaide, South Australia, of Mr. GEORGE LODER, one of our early members; it is, therefore,
Resolved, That in Mr. GEORGE LODER'S death the Society (and the musical fraternity generally) loses one who, while among us, was ever diligent, zealous and faithful in promoting the best interests of our Society, in the various positions which he held at different times, as Conductor of Concerts, Vice-President, and chief officer of which he filled with great credit to himself and the full satisfaction of this society. As an artist and brother member, we sincerely deplore his loss.
The Secretary is directed to publish the above resolution in one or more newspapers in New-York City, and to forward a copy to each respectively, the *Daily Alta*, at San Francisco, Cal., and the Melbourne *Argus*, Melbourne, Australia. ANTHONY REIF

FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

Annual Meeting of the National Board—Report of the Executive Committee—Rates of Insurance—Finance—The Storage of Petroleum and its Products.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters met at No. 156 Broadway yesterday, at noon. There was a large attendance, nearly all of the large insurance companies of the United States being represented.

Mr. JAMES M. MCLEAN, President, occupied the chair, and WILLIAM CONNOR, Jr., acted as Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. D. A. HEALD, Chairman of the Executive Committee, read a report.

It seems that the last fourteen months have been less severe to the general insurance interests of the country than any like period since 1863. The organization of the National Board has been productive of 676 branch or local Boards throughout the United States. The Committee urges that the work of rating should be actively pressed. They also welcome a more liberal era of legislation upon insurance matters, and attribute past oppressive enactments to the ignorance of legislators. The subject of taxation is briefly discussed. The tax of one and a half per cent. on gross receipts yielded last year to the Government $1 288,745. A committee was appointed to ask Congress to modify the rate, but met with no success. The report then goes on to say that the public statistics for the past ten years show that the cost of conducting the business of fire insurance has been but a trifle short of 30 per cent. Therefore, we add this to the 60 per cent. absorbed by losses, there will remain of this sum only one-tenth to the companies, from which a tax equivalent to 15 per cent. is thus deducted. In addition to this, whenever this apparent profit becomes available for dividends, or is divided, there is another tax of five per cent. to be paid. So that in fact every dollar, that is made from the business as such, is subject to a tax of twenty per cent. Considerable attention is devoted to the question of the percentage of profits, and from the whole capital employed for ten years past in this country, is adduced the following aggregate:

Year.	Capital.	Dividends.	Per-centage.
1859	$32,358,315	$4,595,350 74	$14 19
1860	29,598,760	3,836,141 97	12 78
1861	29,384,260	3,250,749 76	10 06
1862	29,384,260	3,324,566 01	11 11
1863	33,246,760	3,567,331 51	10 72
1864	41,629,945	4,141,374 42	9 94
1865	44,282,750	4,616,607 11	10 42
1866	44,410,350	3,529,250 70	7 81
1867	47,611,220	3,774,330 96	8 27
1868	49,112,962	5,027,944 00	10 23
Total	$379,809,584	$39,508,643 18	$10 30

The gross capital of all the companies doing business in New-York at the beginning of 1859 was $31,141,962; their gross assets, $48,135,056 46; their gross liabilities, including reinsurance, $4,109,093 61; and their net surplus over capital and liabilities, $8,884,090. At the close of 1868, the gross assets was $49,112,962; gross assets, $60,972,559; and gross liabilities, $26,815,445, and net surplus over capital and liabilities, $15,044,162. It would thus appear that the divisible profits yet undivided amounted to $6,160,072. To determine the actual profits of the business, as a business, we should deduct the enhanced value of the stocks held by the companies, embracing, as is well known, a large amount of Government securities. But as we have no reliable data from which to make the calculation, we have been compelled to omit any deductions on that account. If, therefore, from the amount of dividend we deduct loss of capital, and add difference in net assets derived from the business, we shall have the sum of $38,895,091 as the net divisible profits of the business for ten years on an aggregate capital of $379,809,584, or an average yearly percentage of 10 24-100 per cent. The annual list of losses, which are the direct result of arson, is enormous; the crime is increasing every year. Individual cases attract little or no public attention, and even with practical underwriters, who may suffer by them, are soon forgotten; but when aggregated their amount is truly alarming. In order to arrive at some approximate percentage of losses which are the result of incendiarism, your Committee issued a circular to all the Companies, asking an estimated percentage of losses which each had good reason to believe were the result of design on the part of the insured, or the direct act of an incendiary. To this circular seventy Companies have responded, and the average estimate is thirty-two per cent.

FINANCE.

Mr. WALTER PAINE, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that at the last report there remained in the treasury $164 05
Receipts during the year 20,143 50
Total 20,307 55
Disbursements 13,565 60
Balance in the treasury 6,741 95

It is estimated that the outstanding claims amount to about $1,500. The Committee recommend that the tax for the ensuing year be fixed at $60 for every $100,000 of capital represented.

LOCAL BOARDS, RATES AND COMMISSIONS.

Mr. E. W. CROWELL, Chairman of the Committee on Local Boards, Rates and Commissions, read a report showing that 75 local Boards have been organized, and 390 tariffs formed. The Committee state that the large commissions paid by the National Board tends to injure the business, by enabling agents to divide commissions with the assured. In conclusion, the Committee say that the constant tampering with rates is a growing evil with local Boards.

THE STORAGE AND SALE OF PETROLEUM.

Mr. OAKLEY, Chairman of the special Committee on the storage, sale, &c., of petroleum, kerosene and other products of petroleum, presented a report, of which the following are the leading features:

They find a general want of regulations in the various cities and towns of the United States—a few having ordinances relating to gasoline, benzine and naphtha, but scarcely any of them ordinances relative to kerosene, carbon and similar oils, which, from their general use and extensive manufacture, have been more alarmingly prejudicial to the interests of fire underwriters than any other of the petroleum products. The investigations made in the City of New-York, first by its Board of Health, and next by the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, show that out of seventy-nine specimens examined by the Board of Health, only one responded to the standard of safety. The result of the examination of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners was that in 636 experiments and tests, the average vaporizing test was only 80 453-636, while the average burning test was only 92 25-636.

The Committee recommend the adoption of a series of rules with regard to vessels carrying naptha, gasoline, benzine or spirits of petroleum.

The report further recommends that there be regulations adopted by the insurance companies in regard to the carrying of these articles by vessels upon our rivers and lakes, not a few of which are largely covered by policies of fire insurance.

The Committee has report the regulations adopted by the Executive Committee, Feb. 25, 1869, relative to granting upon policies the permission to keep petroleum products, and to use the same under the ordinances to be adopted, with the recommendation that all local boards be required to adopt the same as a rule of their several boards.

In conclusion the Committee recommend the adoption of an ordinance providing that

Crude petroleum, earth or rock oil, or any of their products, may be stored only in detached and properly ventilated warehouses, the outer walls of which shall be of brick, stone, or iron, specially adapted to the purpose, by having raised sills at least two feet high, or the ground floor of which shall be at least two feet below the level of the street or adjoining yard, or so constructed as to prevent the overflow of such substances beyond the premises where the same may be kept or stored; which said warehouses shall not be occupied in any part as a dwelling, and if less than a space of two hundred feet from any adjoining building, the same must be separated by a brick or stone wall at least ten feet in height and sixteen inches thick, constructed in such manner as may be prescribed; that none shall be kept upon sale or storage the test of which shall be less than 110 degrees Fahrenheit, determined by authorized inspectors using approved instruments, the barrels or packages containing the same to be legibly stamped or marked with said inspectors' official stamp or mark; that no greater quantity than one barrel may be kept within any building not used exclusively for the storage of such articles; and that no person or persons, corporation or association, keeping on sale or for use any crude petroleum, naphtha, gasoline, kerosene, carbon, earth or rock oil, or other product of petroleum, shall use any artificial light while drawing any of the articles.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling at 2 o'clock, after a recess, the Convention took up the report of the Committee on Form of Policy, and adopted it without debate.

The report of the Special Committee on the storage and sale of petroleum and gasoline was then taken up for discussion.

The report of the Committee on local rates being reached, Mr. CROWELL offered the following:

Whereas, The present mode of calculating Commissions, (whereby a stated percentage is allowed upon premiums received, regardless of the agency expenses,) is a serious error, and one demanding immediate reform; be it

Resolved, "That from and after May 1st, 1869, all companies connected with the National Board of Fire Underwriters hereby pledge themselves that the rate of commission which they will allow to Agents to whom over ten per cent. commission is paid, shall be graduated upon the net premiums due the Company after deducting taxes, licenses, advertising, and all other agency expenses, losses excepted."

The resolution was debated at length by Mr. Crowell, Mr. Ducard, Mr. Garrigue, Mr. Sydenstriker, of Baltimore; Mr. Howard, Mr. Bleecker and Mr. Bean, of Boston.

Mr. BEAN offered as a substitute the following:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, the commissions paid to agents should not exceed ten per cent. on gross premiums.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to take measures to carry the above into effect

A motion was made to lay the substitute upon the table, which was put to a vote and lost, and, the further consideration of the subject was then postponed until this morning at 11 o'clock.

The New-York Medical University.

As previously stated in the TIMES, several complaints have been made at the Mayor's office against the proprietor of the "New-York Medical University," in Union-square, (Dr. J. WALTER SCOTT,) charging that the institution is a "bogus" affair, and that the staff of medical men, said to be employed by Dr. SCOTT, exists only in the doctor's imagination; also, that his diploma as an M. D. is not a regular one, but that SCOTT's name has been inserted therein surreptitiously. These affidavits are made by a person formerly in Dr. SCOTT's employment.

Yesterday, however, other complaints were made by patients of Dr. SCOTT. One asserts that the complainant's nose was much injured by a potion applied by Dr. SCOTT for the cure of catarrh; another that the complainant, who formerly weighed 180 pounds, was reduced to 150 under the doctor's treatment; while several persons assert that they have not at all been benefited by Dr. SCOTT's practice, which is understood to be of the eclectic school.

The Mayor is somewhat puzzled as to what course to take in this matter. He very naturally thinks that if he should entertain complaints of patients who have not been benefited, or who have been rendered worse by medical treatment, every practitioner in the City would be speedily arraigned before him, and, dreading such an immense increase to the business of his department, he is disposed to let the complainants look for a redress of their grievances in a civil suit.

SPIRITUAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

Are the Shades of the Departed Really Photographed?—Investigation of the Mumler Case—Ex-Judge Edmonds on Ghosts and Goblins—Curious and Interesting Testimony.

The Court-room of the Special Sessions was yesterday crowded with an auditory anxious to hear the proceedings in the case of The People *vs.* WM. H. MUMLER, the photographer of alleged disembodied spirits, whose arrest was caused some time since on the ground of obtaining money from the public by fraud, trick and device. It will be recollected that, on complaint being made to him that Mr. MUMLER, of No. 630 Broadway, was carrying on a swindling operation by pretending to produce photographs of departed persons in their incorporeal state, Mayor HALL instructed Mr. Jos. H. TOOKER, his First Marshal, to investigate the matter, and if there appeared sufficient ground to warrant it, to make the proper affidavit and to prefer a complaint against MUMLER in Court. Mr. TOOKER followed his instructions, and the result was MUMLER's arrest. He was held to bail and the primary examination into the case was set down for yesterday at 9 o'clock A. M. The photographs taken by MUMLER are not only counterfeit presentments of the parties who sit for their pictures, but on each there is also a shadowy outline of some one, lady, gentleman or child, as the case may be, which purports to represent the ghostly form of some departed relative or friend, who, at the time of the sitting, is in closest affiliation with the person being photographed. The affidavit of Mr. TOOKER, on which the complaint against MUMLER is based, is, in effect, that he visited Mr. MUMLER's gallery and asked to have his photograph taken in connection with some deceased relative with whom he was in sympathy; that he was promised such a photograph, but did not get it; that when he went into the establishment and made his business known, Mrs. MUMLER, wife of the prisoner, went up stairs, while he (TOOKER) was detained in the lower room by a Mr. SILVER, partner of MUMLER, for about ten minutes; at the expiration of that time he went up to the operating-room, where his photograph was taken by MUMLER, but that it contained no representation of any one whom he knew in this life; and that he believes the business pursued by MUMLER to be simply a system of trickery to obtain money fraudulently from the public.

THE LOOKERS-ON.

Judge DOWLING, before whom the examination is being made, took his seat on the bench promptly at 9 o'clock. The Court-room was filled by many of the spectators being ladies. There was present a motley array of believers in the spiritual doctrine. Old men with long white beards, and gray hair pushed behind their ears, sickly sentimental eyes, and cadaverous, lantern-jawed physiognomies; young believers of effeminate look, with long hair, and the general appearance of having stretched their necks to the utmost tension by constant endeavors to peer into the shadowy world "on the other side of Jordan;" women, young and old, whose countenances betokened the fact of their affiliation with the "strong-minded" of their sex, and whose lives, seemingly, are spent in endeavors to ascertain precisely "what's up" in the "happy land of Canaan;" elderly Spiritualists, lank and lean, of shuffling gait and golden spectacles, whose intimacy with ghosts, ghouls and goblins damned has apparently rendered them oblivious to everything that is transpiring around them in this mere material world, but who can discourse in sesquipedalian phrase of the minutest matters affecting the economy of the spheres. Besides these, there were present unbelievers in the theory of spirit manifestations; many who came to enjoy the fun of the thing, and to see how far the doctrine of "etherial essences" is being carried; and a sprinkling of roughs, whose villainous countenances gave evidence of the little faith they had in a hereafter of any sort, but who would not scruple, if opportunity presented, to give the spirit of man or woman a sudden exit from its mortal shroud, "for stamps."

"MUMLER."

Mr. MUMLER, the accused, sat beside his counsel, Messrs. DAY, JNO. D. TOWNSEND and A. E. BAKER, and presented the appearance of one who is cognizant of being a persecuted individual, but willing to become a martyr for "the cause." He is a stout, well-proportioned gentleman, bald-headed, aged about 40 years, of bold brown eyes, full round face, black whiskers of faultless cut, and what he has of hair is inclined to curl. Messrs. ELBRIDGE GERRY and Assistant District-Attorney BLUNT appeared for the prosecution.

MARSHAL TOOKER ON THE STAND.

When the case was called, both sides answered ready, and Mr. Day called Marshal Tooker to the witness stand for cross-examination. The Marshal testified that his name was Joseph H. Tooker; that he did not often take any other name; that he assumed the name of William H. Bowditch when he visited Mr. Mumler's gallery; was directed to go there by the Mayor, in consequence of complaints having been made at the Mayor's office against the prisoner; was told to work the case up and see if there was any truth in the complaints; expected to have his photograph taken when he visited Mumler's gallery, in his own way; did not expect any spirit forms to appear in connection with it; photograph was taken; could not say that he noticed any trickery in the manner of taking it; is no expert in photography; on starting his business to Mr. Silver, Mr. Mumler's partner, witness was promised a portrait of himself with that of some deceased relative with whom he was in sympathy; paid $2 on this representation; did not get any such portrait; therefore, considers that he was deceived.

Mr. Day said he had no desire to cross-examine any other witness for the prosecution.

Mr. Gerry, for the people, said that he rested his case here, on the affidavits already in the hands of the Court and on the cross-examination just finished.

GOBLINS TO THE RESCUE.

The defence then called as its first witness, William P. Slee, who testified that he was a photographer in Poughkeepsie; had followed the business there for twelve years; called at Mr. Mumler's place in Broadway some time ago for the purpose of investigating the matter of spirit photographing; went there by invitation of the prisoner; being skeptical, witness watched the whole process of preparing a plate for taking these alleged spirit pictures; several portraits of witness were taken, then and there, by Mumler; on each a shadowy form appeared; noticed nothing unusual in Mumler's manner of preparing the plates; he proceeded to work exactly as he (witness) would have done; while the picture was being taken Mumler put his hand on the camera; that was the only unusual thing done on the occasion. Mumler afterward visited witness' gallery in Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Gerry objected to the introduction of anything done in Poughkeepsie; the complaint was confined to acts done in New-York, and the testimony should be also. The Court overruled the objection, and allowed the witness to proceed.

Mumler visited witness' gallery by invitation, and took some spirit pictures there; he used witness' materials, brought none with him from New-York; produced the same effects as in his own gallery in Broadway; as in New-York he put his hand on the camera; that was the only thing out of the usual mode that witness noticed.

MUMLER'S PARTNER HAS A "SAY."

Wm. Guay, the gentleman said to be the "Mr. Silver" who is stated in business with Mumler, although he swore he never passed by that name, was then sworn. He corroborated the testimony of Marshal Tooker, as to having had his photograph taken; eight years ago, he said, he was commissioned by Andrew Jackson Davis to investigate the process employed by Mumler in Boston; his utmost efforts were put forth to expose any fraud on the part of Mumler, but he could find no fraud; he was a believer in the philosophy of Andrew Jackson Davis to some extent, but refused to answer queries as to his belief in spiritualism or spiritual manifestations. Witness then named certain parties who had spirit photographs taken at Mumler's; he spoke, also, of the methods used to produce what he termed bogus spirit photographs, corroborating the testimony of Mr. Slee on this point. Referring to Mr. Tooker he said: I cannot remember the fact of Mr. Tooker's visit, nor the exact time of it; I did not say to him that I was able to produce the likeness of a deceased friend; I was not present when the picture of Mr. Tooker was taken; when I was asked whether it was possible to produce the picture of a designated departed friend, I said that the photograph would be that of the spirit nearest in sympathy with the sitter; I never said or asserted that these pictures were produced by supernatural means; I was kept by Mr. Mumler to explain to customers the principles governing spiritual photography. In reply to Judge Dowling, witness said that Mrs. Mumler was in the room when Marshal Tooker's portrait was taken; the suspicions expressed by Marshal Tooker are unfounded, in his opinion.

A VETERAN SPIRITUALIST'S EXPERIENCE.

Ex-Judge John W. Edmonds was the next witness. He testified to having visited Mr. Mumler's gallery by invitation of Dr. John F. Geary and a Mr. Hunt; each of the three had several pictures taken, and on each picture there was the ghost-like spiritual photograph, plain and apparent. Witness was asked sitting in several positions; once he sat facing the wall, the camera being pointed toward his side face; the picture then taken was a profile view of him; so far as he could see nothing was in front of witness but a blank brown wall, and yet when the picture came from the camera there was on it the form of a lady, apparently having been between himself and the wall when the picture was taken; he did not recognize whose spirit it was, however. Witness continued: On one of the pictures I think I recognize the face; about twelve years ago I received, from somewhere west of the Mississippi, a dozen daguerreotypes, which purported to be spiritual pictures; afterward I heard of Mumler's process, which was then in vogue in Boston; many of my friends believed impicitly in the process; I doubted if a spirit picture could be taken of any one who had not been photographed before death; I remembered particularly the case of a Jewish merchant who died in Hong-Kong twenty-five years ago, without ever having a picture taken; his spirit photograph I received; I went to Appleton, of this city, who told me that no photograph of a person so long dead could be taken; the Judge here showed a photograph which contained the spectral presence of a lady, standing behind the chair of the sitter, with her hand on his shoulder; I know a great many persons who have visited Mumler; Mr. Livermore had some extraordinary pictures taken; we spiritualists reason that these pictures are spirit pictures, but we do not know it; I am myself not yet ready to pronounce a judgment on the matter; I believe that in time its truth or falsity will be fully demonstrated, as spiritual intercourse becomes more apparent.

Cross-examined.—They charged me $10 for the first sitting; at the time my picture was taken, there were present in the gallery Messrs. Mumler, Gray, and Hunt; I am not well enough acquainted with the science of photography to detect a fraud if there was any; I learned long ago never to form an opinion without knowledge; when I do so I generally make an ass of myself; I believe these pictures are photographs of spirits; I believe that the camera can take a photograph of a spirit; I believe, also, that spirits are not immaterial; in my opinion, everything has materiality; they are sufficiently so to be sometimes visible to the human eye, and, therefore, I do not see why they cannot be taken by a camera; I believe that the camera can take photographs of spirits which I can see.

A GHOST IN COURT, AND WHAT IT DID.

I have seen spirits; many spiritualists cannot. I remember the other day I was in a Court in Brooklyn, where the question at issue was the payment of an accidental insurance policy. On looking toward the jury box, I saw standing behind the jury like spirit of the man who had been insured; that spirit told me the circumstances connected with the death; he told me that he had committed suicide; I drew a diagram of the place at which his death occurred, and on showing it to the counsel, was told that it was exact; I had never seen the place nor the man, and no one in the Court-room saw the spirit excepting myself; it dictated to me, also, certain questions to be put by the counsel in the case to a gentleman who was then on the witness stand; this witness was the superintendent of a lunatic asylum, being examined as an expert; the questions were these: Can a man be insane and be conscious of it? Being conscious of his insanity, can he control it? Can he be conscious of his insanity and unable to control it? Being unable to control it, is he not driven to despair and led to prefer suicide to life under such circumstances? To this latter, said the spirit, "was my case exactly, when in life." Witness said he proposed these questions to the counsel in the case as requested; they were put to the witness, answered positively, and gave a new direction to the case; the appearance of the spirit was shadowy, transparent; I could see material objects through it; the first spirit that I ever saw was that of Judge Talmage, who was leaning against a window casement, which was planted to be seen through his body; I have seen spirits clothed apparently in their every-day dress, in grave clothes and in the habiliments of the spirit world, but never saw one for the first time; I do not know much of the effect of light upon photography; I have studied the law of insanity; a hallucination is something too hard to define; about as fair a case as I can give is that of one who believed under an idea that his mistress was unfaithful; hallucination is a phase of insanity.

In conclusion, the Judge said that since this prosecution commenced he had received many letters assuring him of the witness' sympathy with the theory of spiritualism, "in the truth of which," said he, "I believe."

Jeremiah Gurney, photographer, of No. 707 Broadway, was then called, and corroborated the evidence already given as to the inability of experts in the profession being able to detect trickery in Mr. Mumler's operations; also, as to the producing of shadowy forms on pictures by mechanical means.

"EDMUND KIRKE" AFTER THE GOBLINS.

James R. Gilmore, otherwise known, in literature, as "Edmund Kirke," testified to having had his photograph taken by Mumler, and that a shadowy form was present on it, as well as a figure of himself; was employed by Messrs. Harper to investigate and write up spirit-photographing for *Harper's Weekly*; he could not recognize the shadow as resembling any of his departed friends; previous to the process of the sitting, Mumler informed me that she saw a spirit at my side; she described this spirit, and I recognized from her description a departed friend; she said that I would have a picture of that friend when we were ready; I found that the spirit form was not that of my friend; I afterward called on Mr. Rockwood, who told me that he could take bogus spiritual photographs by various means; he gave me a picture of himself which he took secretly of me, and I detected him in his manœuvres; we tried the experiment several times; then Rockwood told me he would give me the Mumler process; did not notice Mumler use any of the means so long in vogue; the plate from which my picture was taken by Mumler; had no definite conviction *pro* or *con.*, as to the shadowy forms produced by Mumler, being veritable spirit pictures.

WHAT A TEXAN THINKS OF IT.

Paul Remond, an elderly gentleman, formerly residing in Texas, but now in New-York, testified that he is a married man; last June went on Mr. Mumler and had his picture taken. [Photograph shown.] I recognize the spirit here represented; I believed in spiritual photography before I saw Mumler; I took the seance at No. 630 Broadway, in place, as she is a good medium; the photograph taken with Mrs. Staats is that of a Miss Track, and her sister recognized it as soon as it was shown her; I did not pay anything for these photographs; I got one of Mumler's photograph of my deceased daughter, who died in August, 1863; she told me when she was "passing on" that if it were permitted she would return to me from the spirit land; by this photograph I see that she has returned; the photograph represents her as she appeared just before "passing on;" my family recognize it; I have never seen a spirit, but heard a voice; fifteen years ago a spirit told me I had a work to perform; am not blessed with the gift of spiritseeing; I wish I was; it is necessary to have a medium present when I hear spiritual voices; I have heard two distinct spirit voices speaking simultaneously; the general *data* of evidence to induce the presence of spirits is harmony; on one occasion, when five or six persons were present, a lady sang a song, when four spirit voices joined in singing a beautiful second; I invested $250,000 in a railroad in Texas; I am a director on that road; was not led to invest in railroad stock by any advice from the spirits.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. TOWNSEND requested that the examination be adjourned, owing to the absence of material witnesses for the defence. The case was accordingly adjourned till to-morrow (Friday) at 9 A. M.

Second-avenue Railroad Strike.

The strike of the drivers upon the Second-avenue Railroad is at last ended, after ten days' duration. It has often been stated that the new Vice-President, Mr. MONTGOMERY QUEEN, desired to make the road remunerative, as it had not paid dividends for nine years, and, among other reforms, arranged that the cars should be driven faster, and that instead of seven trips in the fourteen hours that the drivers had made, they should make eight trips, and receive an additional twenty-five cents. It was argued that with the increase of speed but fifteen minutes more would be required than the fourteen hours consumed by the seven trips. The drivers objected to this, saying that their work would be prolonged to sixteen hours. As the Vice-President was firm, a strike was the consequence, and no new drivers that the Company hired could be induced to continue in their employ. They were either threatened by the strikers, or objected to taking the bread from them. Both parties remained stubborn, but on Tuesday last an outcry was raised that the Company had lost its charter by not having run cars for four days. This, coupled with the fact that the foot of six hundred horses, the property of stablemen and other expenses were creating a heavy loss daily, and that the late receipts of about $25 a day earned by each of the fifty-six cars were being forfeited, induced the managers to offer terms to the drivers. As every road in the City was said to have repeatedly forfeited its charter, by failing almost daily to comply with one or more of the details, the Company did not much fear legal annoyance from what had occurred, but felt it necessary to give no further cause of complaint in that regard. A vigorous effort was consequently made on Tuesday to obtain drivers from Hudson City, as none could be obtained here, and a detachment of 300 policemen was obtained to protect them. Forty men consequently arrived at the depot yesterday morning from New-Jersey, accompanied by Mr. QUEEN, but in the meantime Mr. JULIUS WADSWORTH, the President, Judge SLOSSON, a director, and Mr. J. W. SMITH, the Superintendent, had held a conference in the office, and finally joined the Mr. QUEEN. It was decided not to insist on any driver's making more than seven trips a day; but that, if he made an eighth, he was to receive $2 25, instead of $2. The Committee of the strikers was called in, and they acceded. On the announcement being made outside, the men cheered loudly, and the depot was at once a scene of active operations. Cars were moved, horses kicked and pranced with delight at emancipation from their long imprisonment; men shouted at them, and one after another the vehicles departed at a brisk rate, amid the cheers of the surrounding crowd. The drivers had gained the point in dispute, had secured their point, and had been in receipt of their full wages from trades' unions while idle, but the conductors, who had no part in the strike, lost their wages, and had refused to receive anything from the trades' unions.

Fire in Barclay-street—A Singular Affair.

At 9:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the second floor of the five-story building No. 5 Barclay-street, occupied, as to the four upper floors, by SARONI & LINDEMANN, shirt manufacturers. The engines were promptly at hand, and the flames were thoroughly extinguished before they had extended beyond the floor where they originated. An hour and a half later, however, the same alarm was given, and the fire was discovered in the building, but this time it was on the fifth floor, and in the extreme rear. It was again extinguished, and the entire loss of SARONI & LINDEMANN from the two fires will not be more than $2,500, which slight loss is due to the fact that they are in course of removal to Leonard-street, and only a small remnant of their stock was in the building. They have insurance in the Globe for $6,000; Liverpool and London Globe, $10,000; Star, $3,000; International, $10,000; Greenwich, $5,000, and Baltic, $5,000.

CLARK & MEYNARD, stationers, who occupied the first floor, were not damaged more than $500, and the building was injured by fire and water to the amount of $1,500. Both losses are covered by insurance. Chief Engineer KINGSLAND and District Engineer BRANDON are both positive that the fire on the second floor was extinguished before the engines were withdrawn, and that the second fire could not possibly have resulted from the first.

College of the City of New-York.

The Board of Trustees of the New-York Free College met yesterday, and received a communication from Mr. JAMES KELLY, requesting to have his donation of $1,000 placed at interest for the purpose of prouring two gold medals annually, to be awarded to the best debater in each of the two debating societies of the College. Appropriate notice was taken of the death of Prof. J. J. OWEN. A resolution to have Mr. W. B. STEVER appointed to the collegiate position made vacant by Prof. OWEN's decease was referred.

Vincent Collyer and the Indians.

Dispatches have been received by the United States Indian Commissioner in this city from Mr. VINCENT COLLYER, in the Indian Territory, in one of which, dated at Medicine Bluff, April 4, he says: "The Indian Chiefs Roman Nose, Little Bigmouth, Yellow Bear, and Old Storm, with six hundred of their people, the Arapahoes, came in yesterday, and reported themselves as ready to go on their new reservation north of the Cimarron River. At the reinstation of General HAZEN, I had a talk with their principal chief, Little River. I told him what the President had said in his message, that he would favor all efforts to civilize Christianize, and admit to the rights of citizenship the Indians, and asked him if he thought that his people would care to learn to read and write, plow the field, plant corn, and live in cabins. He said that his people wished to

THE TURF.

First Trot of the Season on Long Island—Trotting for a Purse and Stake of $500 on the Fashion Course.

The opening of the trotting season yesterday attracted a large assemblage of sporting men and owners of fast horses, to witness a trot for a purse and stake of $500 between five horses. The day was windy and unfavorable for a display of speed, notwithstanding which the time made was very good for green horses. The race was one of mile heats, best three in five, in harness, with the exception of one horse who went to wagon. The entries were DAN MACE's ch. m. *Louise*, (who was substituted by general consent for the original entry, *Captain Jinks*, who had fallen lame,) to wagon; M. RODIN's br. m. *Belle of Allentown*, C. CHAMPLIN's b. m. *Belle of Clay*, W. BORST's b. s. *Henry Clay*, A. CUDNEY's b. g. *Twist*, and A. PATTERSON'S g. s. *Velocipede*; the latter, however, did not start. Nothing being known of the merits of any of the horses except *Louise*, who had trotted and won some races last year, she was made the favorite in the pool betting over the others, bringing $10, to RODIN'S $6, CHAMPLIN'S $5, *Twist's* $6, and BORST'S $3. *Twist* won the race easily in three straight heats, in 2:45¾, 2:40½, 2:42½.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., April 21.—Purse and stake of $500; mile heats, in harness.

A. Cudney's b. g. Twist	1	1	1
D. Mace's ch. m. Louise	2	2	2
W. Borst's b. s. Henry Clay	4	4	3
M. Rodin's b. m. Belle of Allentown	3	3	5
C. Champlin's b. m. Belle of Clay	5	5	4

Time—2:45¾, 2:40½, 2:42½.

The Public Health.

The weekly statement of the Sanitary Superintendent sets forth that last week there were 475 deaths in New-York and 134 in Brooklyn. This shows a decrease from the totals in the corresponding week of last year amounting to 34 deaths in the former and 24 in the latter city. The estimated death-rate for the week is 24.70 per 1,000 (yearly) in New-York, to 18.73 per 1,000 inhabitants in Brooklyn. Though these rates of mortality compare very favorably with those now prevailing in the chief maritime cities in Europe, the analysis of classes and localities in which the mortality occurs in New-York, shows that week by week the badly-housed and overcrowded poor suffer nearly twice as heavy a death-rate as the paid labor of the population which is well housed. There were 89 deaths in public institutions, 260 in tenement-houses, and 132 in private houses and all other dwellings not classed as tenant-houses. Infant mortality was less excessive than usual.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education held a meeting yesterday afternoon. Congressman CALKIN forwarded a request offering to appoint some deserving scholar from his district as a cadet to the Naval Academy. The Committee on Bylaws were directed to consider the feasibility of abolishing corporal punishment. The German language was ordered to be introduced as a study in the first and second grades of the schools of the Ninth Ward. The Finance Committee were instructed to take measures for canceling the loan between the Board and Protestant Episcopal School for the ground occupied by Primary School No. 43.

Billiards.

Yesterday afternoon, at BRAISTED'S, there was an impromptu contest at the French game, 100 points up, for a stake of $50, between WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT and MELVIN FOSTER. JOHN DEERY should have opposed GOLDTHWAIT, but he declined to play, and, it being the privilege of one of the parties to the match to name any player, FOSTER was chosen in place of DEERY. FOSTER, whose leading runs were 30, 21 and 10, won by 33 points. GOLDTHWAIT's best runs were 14 and 10. Among the spectators were A. P. Rudolphe, Peter Snyder, Thomas Foley, Henry Rhines and Frank Parker, all professional players, who had arrived from Chicago in the morning, and who come in either as spectators of or participants in the great tournament which is to be inaugurated on Monday next.

The Peck Defalcation.

There were no new developments in this case yesterday. The Committee of Investigation are engaged in looking into the accounts of the firm, and find the assets to be very small indeed. It is feared that some duplicate receipts may have been issued by PECK, but none have as yet been presented. Mr. PECK's whereabouts still remain unknown to his many anxious and inquiring friends.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Dr. BELLOWS lectured at his Church, in Fourth-avenue, last evening, on the "Footprints of Humanity," being the last lecture of the course. Dr. BELLOWS has lately returned from an extended tour in the Old World, and in the course of the lecture he gave some most interesting reminiscences of his journey, and of the many grand and imposing scenes which had come under his observation.

At the parlors of the Fifth-avenue Art Galleries, No. 82 Fifth-avenue, New-York, to-morrow evening, will be sold at auction the following paintings by JEROME THOMPSON: "The Old Oaken Bucket," "Home! Sweet Home!" "The Captive Child," "Paddle Your Own Canoe." The above pictures are now on free exhibition at the parlors of the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, where they will remain until the sale.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday over the remains of JAMES WALKER, the druggist, who was supposed to have committed suicide as already reported. The *post-mortem* examination showed the presence of opium poison in the stomach, and congestion of the brain appeared to have been the direct cause of death, so a verdict to that effect was duly rendered.

A series of lectures on the wild beasts, cannibal tribes and dwarfs of Africa is to be delivered at Steinway Hall by Mr. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU. The first of these will be given to-morrow evening, the second next Tuesday, and the third next Thursday.

The remains of an unknown man, about 60 years of age, with gray hair, dark moustache, and dressed in a black coat, brown vest and striped pantaloons, were discovered yesterday morning under the dock at the foot of Beach-street. The body was subsequently removed to the Morgue, by order of Coroner SCHIRMER, for inquest and identification.

Dr. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health, notified Coroner KEENAN that an infant, aged three days, had died at Dr. GRINDLE'S private lying-in asylum, in No. 8 Amity-place. It is alleged that the child had died from convulsions, but the Superintendent requested a *post-mortem* examination, owing to the peculiar character of Dr. GRINDEL's asylum. The investigation will be held to-day

An unknown woman died suddenly yesterday afternoon in an intelligence office, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest at No. 17 Stanton-street. She was apparently of Irish birth, was about 35 years of age, had brown hair and gray eyes, and was clad in a striped calico dress and red plaid shawl.

LOUIS REES, aged 36, and a native of Vermont, was run over on the 12th inst., at the corner of First-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, by car No. 68 of the East Broadway line, when he sustained a fracture of the tibia and fibula. He lingered at Bellevue Hospital until yesterday, when death ensued. Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 21—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93 for money and 93¼ for the accounts. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet and steady at 80¾. Stocks are steady at 23¾ for Erie, and 98½ for Illinois Central.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 21—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens dull at 12¼d. for Middling Uplands, and 12¾d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day, it is estimated, will reach 7,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 27s. 6d. ₰ quarter for New Mixed Western.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 21—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet and unchanged. Stocks are steady; Erie Railway Shares, 23.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 21—1 P. M.

COTTON is easier but not quotably lower.

PRODUCE—Petroleum, 1s. 9¼d. ₰ gallon for Refined. Linseed Oil, 32l. ₰ ton. Tallow, 45s. 9d. ₰ cwt.

HAVRE, Wednesday, April 21.

COTTON opens quiet at 146f. ₰ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, and 143¾f. for Low Middlings, afloat.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 21—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¾ for money, and 93¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 80¾. Railway Stocks steady; Eries, 23; Illinois Centrals, 98¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, April 21—Evening.

United States Five-twenties, 87¼, for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 21.

Bourse better; rentes, 73f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 21—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed easier at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 12d.@12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d.@12¾d.; the sales of the day foot up 7,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS—The markets closed unchanged in tones and quotations.

PRODUCE—Petroleum closed dull. All other quotations unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 21—4:30 P. M.

Clovereed, 62s. ₰ cwt. for American Red; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 10d.; Spirits Turpentine, 31s. ₰ cwt.; Linseed Oils, 30 15s.; Sugar, Sperm and Whale Oils unchanged.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, April 21.

Petroleum easier; Standard White, 53¾f.

HAVRE, Wednesday, April 21—Evening.

Cotton closed dull; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 142f. Low Middlings, to arrive, 142f.

HAVANA, Wednesday, April 21.

SUGAR—Small business doing at unchanged quotations. EXCHANGE on London 11@12 premium; United